MARCH, 1786. THE NUMB. 2909.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1786.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's,

FRENCH BURS of various ſizes and dimenſions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; ſeveral odd ones of different ſizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all ſizes commonly uſed, or that may be ordered, of the beſt grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, juſt imported from the Manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, and to be diſpoſed of *at the former low rates*, at the ſtores abovementioned, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *ſome of which are much finer than uſual*:---Thoſe who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furniſhed with ſuch CLOTHS as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

A MILLER wanted on Hire.

An honeſt, induſtrious man (without a family) who underſtands his buſineſs well, and is capable of acting as a Foreman, in a mill which is fully employed on merchants work, ten miles diſtant from Philadelphia, where he will have three or four hands under him; he muſt take upon himſelf all the care of the buſineſs in the abſence of his employer; and ſhould therefore be capable of making entries in a common day book, as well as receiving and paying ſmall ſums of money. He muſt produce unqueſtionable recommendations of his honeſty, induſtry and ſobriety; without which no application need be made. For further particulars apply as above to ROBERT LEWIS & SONS, or ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack-mills, near the ten mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road. Phil. Feb. 28. 6 w.

WHEREAS I Chriſtian Eſhelman, in the year 1780, did execute (among others) a bond or writing obligatory unto Peter Armeſhon and others, conditioned for the payment of twenty pounds in gold or ſilver, in the month of May, 1785, being for part of the conſideration money of a certain tract of thirty-two acres of land in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county. And whereas a certain John Hans hath lately claimed part of the ſaid tract of land, and hath brought an action againſt me concerning the ſame: Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, until the conteſt aforeſaid be determined by law.

Lancaſter county, Feb. 8, 1786. CHRISTIAN ESHELMAN. ¶

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,
February 28th, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

PURSUANT to an order of the orphans court, will be ſold, at public vendue, at Jacob Highſtler's tavern, in Gwynedd townſhip, the 23d day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a ſmall tract of land, late the property of Gwen Ellis, in Gwynedd aforeſaid, in Montgomery county, containing 20 acres, two thirds thereof cleared, the remainder woodland; adjoining lands of John Jenkins, Peter Lukens and Jacob Surver. Attendance will be given at the time and place aforeſaid, and the conditions made known, by

ROBERT ELLIS, Adminiſtrator.
February 28th, 1786. ¶

Reading, Berks county, Feb. 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, and to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of March next, at the houſe of George Voght, tavern-keeper, in Oley, in the ſaid county of Berks, four Meſſuages or Tenements and 500 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Oley aforeſaid, one of which ſaid meſſuages is ſuitable for a tavern or ſtore, and another of them has a tan-yard belonging to it. The whole tract is excellent land, a conſiderable part cleared, and the reſt finely timbered, with a good proportion of meadow, and capable of being divided into ſeveral farms; the ſame being the eſtate of John Leſher; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

‡ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

For ST. EUSTATIA *and* ST. CROIX,

THE BRIG

MERCURY,

JOHN GARDNER, Maſter,

Now lying at the *Bird-in-Hand* wharf.

WILL ſail in eight days: For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter, on board.

Woodberry, February 25, 1786.

Will be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 8th day of March next (if not diſpoſed of at private ſale before that day) at the houſe of Mrs. Burroughs, in the town of Salem,

A VALUABLE Farm, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Alloways creek, in the county of Salem, containing about 174 acres, 60 of which are cleared, and the remainder well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a commodious houſe, with a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, a good apple and a ſmall peach orchard. The farm lies two miles from two ſaw-mills, two miles from a griſt-mill, one from a fulling-mill, and two from the landing at Thomſon's bridge, on Alloways creek. The title is good; and but one fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the execution of the deed, the remainder in a twelve month from the day of ſale.

§ 1 w. FRANKLIN DAVENPORT.

Eaſton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, the following premiſes, viz. on Monday, the 13th day of March next, at noon at the houſe of Nicholas Swapenheiſer, in Lower Saucon townſhip, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of Chriſtopher Ruch and Peter Lloyd, and containing about 35 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 20 acres are cleared, with a dwelling-houſe and ſmith ſhop thereon; late the property of John Hunſman; ſeized and taken in execution. And on the day following, at the houſe of Nicholas Fox, in Northampton town, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory ſtone tenement and lot of ground, ſituate in ſaid town of Northampton, on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet; late the property of Jacob Hoover; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of James Richards, in Mount Bethel townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, bounded by land of John Lockart and William Love, and containing 200 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Benjamin Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court houſe in Eaſton, on the 21ſt day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following premiſes, viz. a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Nicholas Depui, Eſq; Jacob Strowd and others, and containing 500 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, whereon are erected a good ſaw-mill, dwelling-houſes, and other out-houſes, being on a never-failing large ſtream of water; late the property of Thomas Adamſon. Alſo a certain tract of land, ſituate in Upper Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of Morgan Duche and others, and containing 100 acres, more or leſs, with a ſaw-mill thereon erected; late the property of James Wells, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, February 26, 1786.

WAS lately committed to the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. a certain JACOB SEPHEN, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, who partly confeſſed the ſame before the magiſtrate who committed him; and a certain PATRICK BYRNS, by trade a blackſmith, ſervant to JOSEPH BATES, of Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, who, by an advertiſement of the 12th of December laſt, ſigned by ſaid BATES, is ſuppoſed to have committed murder. Their maſters therefore are hereby notified to come, within ſix weeks from this date, pay their charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged on paying their fees.

¶ FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Abraham, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d of March next, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 215 and a half acres, with allowance for roads, about one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered. There is about 7 acres of good meadow cleared, and about 13 acres more may be made. On the premiſes are a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good log barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring, and a ſtream of water running before the door; the arable land is naturally productive of all kinds of grain: It is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of merchant mills. On the place is a young bearing orchard, of excellent fruit. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, at the time and place of ſale, by ¶ WILLIAM JAMES, and) Executors.
Feb. 23, 1786. JAMES DUNWOODY.)

N. B. If any perſon chooſes to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, he may apply to Captain Thomas Wynn, who lives on the place.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 163 acres of land, lying on the banks of Ancocas creek, in the townſhip of Wellingborough, county of Burlington, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Burlington; there is on ſaid plantation, a good two ſtory brick houſe, 20 feet by 30, a log kitchen, and pump at the door, a commodious frame barn, a bearing orchard of about 6 acres, about 16 acres of meadow, a proportional part of the land cleared, and a conſiderable part of the fencing cedar. The terms are, half the money down, the remainder, on giving ſecurity, very eaſy. The price is 700 l. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Burlington, who can procure a clear and ample title for the above deſcribed premiſes. § WILLIAM COOPER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Germany townſhip, York county, on the 20th day of October laſt, a ſorrel GELDING, with a white mane and tail, about 3 years old, 13 hands high, has no brand or ear-mark, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Feb. 13, 1786. † EDWARD M'SHERRY.

To the Printers in the United States.

The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture propoſed, laſt year, a number of prizes, for eſſays and experiments relative to agriculture and rural affairs. Theſe propoſals, and their addreſs, were publiſhed in a pamphlet, and in ſome of the news-papers; but theſe do not appear to have made the views of the Society univerſally known. Theſe views being to promote improvements in agriculture, and in every article which claims the huſbandman's attention (objects of the firſt conſequence to the citizens of theſe ſtates) the Society requeſt all the printers of news-papers to publiſh their addreſs and liſts of prizes, agreeably to the following copy.

By order of the Society,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary.
Philadelphia, February 14th, 1786.

An ADDRESS, *from the* PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY *for promoting* Agriculture; *with a* Summary *of its* Laws; *and* Premiums *offered.*

THE very imperfect ſtate of American Huſbandry in general, compared with that of ſome countries in Europe, is too well known to be controverted.

It was a conviction of our great inferiority, in this reſpect, which gave riſe to the preſent ſociety, formed after the example of inſtitutions in Europe, whoſe laudable endeavours to promote the Agriculture of their ſeveral countries have been rewarded with the happieſt effects. And here it may be obſerved, that the difficulties thoſe ſocieties had originally to overcome, were much greater than what we ſhall have to contend with: they found Huſbandry, generally, in a rude and unprofitable ſtate; and had to recommend improvements from ſingle inſtances of more ſkilful and fortunate management; until the whole, from the force of imitation, gradually became more perfect—But we, inſtead of ſolitary examples of extraordinary and ſucceſsful conduct amongſt ourſelves, may have the eſtabliſhed practice of entire nations to hold up, as an encouragement, which we purpoſe, from time to time, to lay before the public.

The Huſbandry of this country and of England, fifty years ago, were both imperfect, and perhaps nearly alike: here it has ever ſince remained nearly ſtationary; there it has been continually advancing. A ſhort parallel, drawn between them in their preſent ſtate, will ſhew how far they are now apart.

American Method:—Unproductive fallows precede crops: after crops, the land is generally given up for a number of years to weeds and poor natural graſſes, until it ſhall come into heart again; the huſbandman, in the mean while, employing his labours upon his other fields in ſucceſſion.

Engliſh Method, with variations ariſing from ſoils and circumſtances:—A field, when broken up, is manured with all the huſbandman's force, and what is called a fallow crop taken off; that is, ſuch a crop as requires the frequent uſe of the plough or the hoe; as turnips, potatoes, beans, &c: the land is then laid down in ſome kind of grain and clover; the laſt continuing ſometimes two or three years; which is ſucceeded by wheat upon a ſingle ploughing.—This courſe, or rotation of crops, is then renewed in the ſame order; the land never being idle, or reſting, as it is called.

This new practice is allowed to poſſeſs many advantages over the old, which is almoſt entirely renounced in England, but retained in America.

The manures uſed in the firſt inſtance, are applied to produce the beſt poſſible effect: they go to benefit the whole courſe, be it for four or five years.

The land is made perfectly mellow and clean, before it is laid down to graſs, or ſowed with grain; it being an eſtabliſhed maxim, never to do either, until the earth is well pulveriſed, and its natural weeds, and thoſe ariſing from the dung, are fully extirpated by repeated plowings.

The land is neither hardened by reſt, nor exhauſted by rank weeds, which impoveriſh as much as a crop.

A greater abundance of graſs, and other food for cattle, is obtained; more ſtock maintained, more dung made, and the whole product much greater.

The labour in ſuch a courſe or rotation, though it requires conſiderable accuracy, does not follow ſo cloſe, is not ſo hurried, and upon the whole not ſo great as in the former management.

And laſtly, leſs land may be employed in culture.

In this ſyſtem, we ſhall remark, that each article, wheat for inſtance, is produced on the ſame field but once during the whole courſe; but ſkilful farmers ſo diſtribute their buſineſs, as to have one of their fields every year in wheat, and ſo of the other articles of crop—and of clover, which is ſuppoſed to laſt two years, of conſequence two fields.

As more of art and contrivance, ſuggeſted by neceſſity and long experience, is manifeſted in the rural affairs of that country, that in our own,——it ſhould not ſurpriſe us that the management of their farm-yards is orderly and ſyſtematic; to which are owing ſuch prodigious accumulations of manures, as will enable the farmer in England to proſecute, to much greater extent and effect, his mode of Huſbandry, than what can be attempted in America, until his œconomy in this important article ſhall, by degrees, be introduced amongſt us.

It may not be amiſs to lay down in a few words, the general principles of this management, which will be found as widely different from ours, as is the ſyſtem of cropping.

The barn, cattle-houſes, ſheds, ſtacks, &c. are ſo diſpoſed round the farm-yard, as to afford the beſt winter ſhelter for live ſtock.

No cattle are ſuffered to run out between November and May, but are all ſhut up and fed in the farm-yard---fodder ing in the fields occaſioning great waſte; and dung not laying there in ſufficient heaps to produce fermentation, being thought of little account in manuring.

To the farm-yard is brought, the whole ſtraw of the farm, ſometimes leaves, fern, &c.---to be trampled on and converted into manure.

The yard is often bottomed with a layer of the richeſt earths that can be found, which is thrown up in the ſpring, and mixed with the dung.

Societies abroad have proceeded by occaſional communications of improved methods, and by honorary premiums given for experiments made. It is the deſign of this Society to tread in their ſteps; and they hope, they addreſs themſelves to a people ſufficiently liberal to reject no practice they ſhall recommend, merely becauſe it is new, or runs counter to former habits and prejudices;----they freely invite communications, upon all ſubjects comprehended within their extenſive plan, and hope from their example to promote leſſer inſtitutions, of a ſimilar nature, in different parts of the country amongſt neighbours, each one exciting a ſpirit of improvement within its proper ſphere.

[A Summary of the Conſtitution, with a liſt of the premiums offered by the Society in 1785 and 1786, will be inſerted in our next.]

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1.

The Kingſton Morning Poſt, dated the 18th ult. contains the following articles: "Captain Sawyer, of his Majeſty's brig Porcupine, ſeized two American veſſels on his late cruize, trading with falſe papers, which he ſent into Montego-Bay for trial.

"The above wholeſome ſeverity will, it is to be hoped, convince theſe lawleſs Republicans, that though they are ſuffered to vent their rancour in print againſt the Britiſh nation, without fear of puniſhment, they are not to ſet the Engliſh navigation laws at defiance, with impunity."

By advices from St. Jago de la Vega, we are informed of the loſs of the ſhip Janet belonging to Glaſgow (which ſailed from Kingſton the beginning of November laſt) on the N. E. part of that fatal bank called Glover's Reef. Captain Kerr, and his crew, were fortunately ſaved.

Captain Joſeph Gardner, in a ſloop from the Weſt-Indies, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, was caſt away on Fiſher's Iſland, in the night of the 21ſt ult. The veſſel loſt, and of the cargoe only a few bags of coffee ſaved.

Saturday laſt arrived here the Brig Mercury, Captain Gardiner, from St. Croix; by whom we have the following advices.

BASSETERRE *(St. Kitts) Nov.* 19.

We are informed, that a dreadful affray has lately happened between the military and part of the inhabitants of Barbados, which ended in the death of ſeveral of the latter.---We have not been able to come at the particulars of this ſhocking affair.---All we have collected is, that an American ſloop ran on ſome rocks, and was ſo much damaged that the Captain put into Bridgetown, and obtained leave of the Governor to land his cargo and repair his veſſel, but was reſtricted from ſelling any part of his lading; he however had the temerity to ſell the cargo, in conſequence of which the Collector ſeized it and depoſited it in the King's ſtores; the people who purchaſed it, aided by their friends, &c. broke open the ſtores, and were buſy in taking the different articles out, when the military were ordered to oppoſe them. ---Inſtead of deſiſting, they had the audacity to reſiſt, and ſtoned the troops, who, in return, fired on them, and killed and wounded upwards of 20 of them.

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua) December* 28.

The following is taken from a Dominica Paper Extraordinary.

Roſeau, December 24, 1785.

A letter is juſt received by His Excellency Governor Orde, from Captain Marſhall, commanding the centre Legion of Rangers, dated from BALLA'S Camp, from whence he has drawn the Run-aways, of whom he was then in purſuit, giving an account of the force at preſent collected under that gentleman's command.

N. B. The Heads mentioned in the letter are this moment arrived in town.

Balla's Camp, Friday, Dec. 23, 1785.

SIR,

AFTER refreſhing the detachment of the Thirtieth Regiment your Excellency ſent me, I moved out with them and a detachment of the Legion, at 9 o'clock yeſterday morning, our diſpoſition being made to ſurround the camp and to cut off every retreat. But on getting out of the wood into clear ground, we found the whole encampment had moved.

Captain Garret, with one Lieutenant and 26 North Rangers, joined me this morning at 9 o'clock. I had juſt ſent out a detachment to find the track the run-aways had taken. They were abſent about half an hour or better, when we heard the diſcharge of three or four guns. The guide of the above detachment returned, with an account that they had fallen in with a guard of the run-aways, had ſhot two and taken one. We immediately moved out, and on our arrival at the ſpot where they were poſted, I examined the priſoner, and find by his intelligence, Balla, Congoree, Jackoo, Mabrie, Colligree, and Jack, are the chiefs, who command about an hundred men, of whom Balla is the General; that they have taken poſt at Terre Ferme, at the diſtance of about ſix hours march. As the proviſions were inſufficient to ſupply the detachment, it was thought adviſeable to return to this encampment for the afternoon, and ſend for a freſh ſupply to Olive-Hill, which will be received to-morrow; we ſhall then move to beat up Balla's encampment at Terre Ferme. The priſoner Gabriel, is the property of Mr. Vance, and one head, whoſe name was Stephen, was the ſame property, who had been ſix years abſent.

The other head was Auguſtine, the property of Mr. Lorain, who had alſo been ſix years abſent. I ſend the two heads to the Magiſtrates at Layou, by this eſcort, to be forwarded to Roſeau. The priſoner Gabriel promiſes to conduct me into Balla's encampment; after he has done that, I ſhall ſend him in to your Excellency. He is much burnt, being in one of the huts that blew up, when we ſet this encampment on fire. Should your Excellency think proper to order any execution of him in field, I ſhall wait your commands. I have the honor of being,

Your Excellency's humble ſervant,

JOHN MARSHALL,

Commanding the centre Legion Rangers.

P. S. The fate of Charles is known; on our coming down the hill we found him ſhot in ſeveral places, and from the report of the priſoner Gabriel, we find he had been executed by Balla. They are very much diſtreſſed for want of proviſions: This party of the guard hut has not had any thing for four days. They ſent a man to Balla's camp this morning for proviſions, and he is expected to return this evening.

The mode of executing ſentence of death when pronounced by Balla, as it is curious, we ſhould give ſome account of: it is ſimply thus.-----The victim is fixed at a convenient diſtance, by way of a target, at which each man in the encampment tries his hand, in order to improve himſelf as a good ſhot. This was inflicted on Charles----and his body exhibited the appearance of a mere honey comb.

ROSEAU, (Dominica) December 7.

Yeſterday evening, about 7 o' clock, a party of the runaways came down on the Roſaly Eſtate, where they carried their uſual attendants, fire and devaſtation. It ſeems from the only information which we have yet been able to collect, which is from a perſon (a Mr. Dunche) who made his eſcape from this ſcene of horror, whilſt the perpetrators were buſied in the height of their incendiary proceedings, and who does not give the moſt diſtinct account, that they were ſurpriſed. Before he quitted the place, the whole of the buildings were in flames.

Since the above account ſome negroes have arrived in town, who left the eſtate this day, and among them a wench named Catharine, a houſe ſervant, who was preſent during the performance of greater part of this horrid tragedy, of which they give the following particulars:

That about ſeven in the evening, near Graſs-throwing, the negroes not having come from the field, Mr. Gamble, the manager, who had been bottling off a caſk of Madeira, ſent Catharine to the kitchen to light a candle: that on her way ſhe received a ſhot in her arm: on which ſhe ran back to the manager's houſe (a turret detached from the dwelling-houſe) crying out that ſhe was wounded by the runaways: That Mr. Gamble immediately ran out upon the ſteps before his door, and called down to the negroes at the works to come up: that in this act he received a ſhot in his left breaſt. It appears to have been at this ſtage of the melancholy buſineſs, that Mr. Dunche made his eſcape, as he was unacquainted with the entrance of Auguſtine the driver, and other circumſtances in the early part of this unfortunate affair. This faithful ſlave, hearing Mr. Gamble call for aſſiſtance, forced his way through the runaways into the houſe, as did alſo a negro named Robert, the property of Mr. Gamble---but the latter was killed in the attempt. It appears that Mr. Gamble, on finding himſelf wounded, ſnatched up a muſket, with which he brought down one of the runaways, as did Auguſtine, the ſon of the chief *Congoree*, with another. Mr. Gamble then took a ſecond piece, with which he killed another of the runaways. At this time three whitemen, who were employed on the eſtate, forced their way into the houſe, and finding no more ammunition, they attempted by flaſhing ſome of the priming of the ſwivels, which were in the houſe, in the pans of their muſkets, to diſcharge them, but in vain. Mr. Gamble then ſent a negro, who was in the houſe, to the kitchen for a brand of fire, with a promiſe of a conſiderable reward, if he brought it; but he had ſcarce left the houſe, before a ſhower of balls flew about him, which obliged him to fly, and it was with difficulty he eſcaped the purſuit. He hid himſelf in the buſhes, and was unable to return. The three whitemen, who had laſt joined Mr. Gamble, now thought only of their own preſervation, and attempted to eſcape by the windows. Mr. Armſtrong, a carpenter, who firſt leaped out, was ſhot and fell, on which one of the runaways run a bayonet up through his throat, which pierced the upper part of his ſkull. Mr. Harton, an overſeer, received a ſhot, on leaping out, and was cleft down through the ſkull; and Mr. Liſle, another overſeer, was ſhot as he was ſtanding at the window, preparing to leap out. The faithful Auguſtine now propoſed to Mr. Gamble, who knew himſelf approaching towards his laſt moments, to ſuffer him to remove him to a place, where he might breathe his laſt in peace, and his corpſe not be ſubjected to the barbarity and indecent inſult of theſe barbarians; but he replied, that ſince it was to be his fate to die by *dogs*, he would face death on the ſpot! This worthy black then intimated an intention of endeavouring to ſeek his own ſafety by flight---on which Mr. Gamble, now almoſt ſpent and faint, ſaid, "Auguſtine, will you leave me?"---to which this faithful ſervant replied with a true greatneſs of ſoul, worthy one in an higher ſphere, "No, Maſter, we will die together." This was, alas! their fate: for at this moment the murderers ruſhed in, and ſhot him. Mr. Gamble reeled to his bed, and fell down on it, on which the ſavage leader, Congoree, with a leer of brutal ſatisfaction, ſaid, 'That is what I wanted, you are now in your grave---now my boys ſet fire.'---This, after plundering the houſe, they performed---Humanity revolts at the ſhocking ſequel.

After having given to their ſavage thirſt of blood full ſcope, they ſpread a long table in the dwelling houſe, which they covered with the plate, &c. of the Hon. Lieut. Governor Stuart, and having killed all the ſtock they could find, they whilſt their drums were beating and guns firing gave themſelves up to every exceſs of riot and inebriety.

The chief (Balla) had dreſſed himſelf in a uniform coat, with gold epaulets, which they had found among their plunder. But previous to this, Congoree, with a party, had gone down to the bay, and begun to ſpread fire and deſolation around him. There they again found Catharine in a houſe with her mother, and both her ſiſters, whom they fired at, and again wounded----they alſo wounded the mother, and both her ſiſters. Congoree then exultingly diſplaying a lock of hair, ſaid "ſee there your manager's hair---go look at him now, how he looks---Your father killed my ſon---but him myſelf diſpatched." They then ſet fire to the ſtore near the crane, and continued doing the ſame to all the other buildings, till the whole, except the dwelling houſe, and two or three of ſmall importance, were entirely conſumed. They continued in riot and plunder till ten o'clock the next day, when they departed--leaving an eſtate, in point of buildings, one of the firſt in the iſland, a heap of ruins.

Mr. Gamble was a young man of an amiable diſpoſition, univerſally regretted, and his unhappy fate is by all lamented.

Mr. Armſtrong's body was found at ſome diſtance, to which he ran before he fell---they had heaped traſh on it, and endeavoured to conſume it with fire---and the mangled remains exhibited a ſhocking ſpectacle.

Unfortunately, among other valuable articles of plunder, a number of muſkets, &c. and a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, fell into the hands of theſe miſcreants.

They were all completely armed with fire arms, and their number, from every account, about 200.

On Saturday night laſt, between the hours of 8 and 9, a party of the runaway negroes, according to every account amounting to upwards of 100, came down on the eſtate of Thomas Hadlock, Eſq; at Tarrou, in the pariſh of St. Joſeph, and after plundering the ſtores of a quantity of liquor and proviſions, burned the dwelling-houſe, boiling-houſe, curing-houſe, and ſtill-houſe, together with all the negroe houſes, except three or four. Some of the negroes of the honorable John Greg, eſquire, who had been on Tarrou eſtate, were purſued by the runaways, as far as the broad road leading up to the dwelling-houſe, where they fired three ſeveral diſcharges, wounded one of Mr. Greg's negroes, and threatened to burn the eſtate. Two of Mr. Hadlock's were alſo wounded, one of them ſince dead. They then went to the river Layou, and called out, that the French ſettlers need be under no apprehenſion from them, as their vengeance was directed ſolely againſt the Engliſh, whom they wiſhed to extirpate from the country.

It is a circumſtance much to be lamented that meaſures for the reduction of theſe daring villains, and exemplary puniſhment of ſome of them, have not been proſecuted with more vigour and expedition, as a timely exertion would have prevented ſeveral of their late atrocious acts.

W A N T E D,

AN APOTHECARY for the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY. Apply to Dr. Jones or Dr. Shippen.

N. B. Propoſals will be received till the 25th inſtant.

March 1ſt, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Living in Mahoning townſhip, Northumberland county, 14 miles from Northumberland, near the great road leading from Northumberland town to Wyoming,

A TRACT or Piece of deeded land, containing 265 acres; there is on ſaid land a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, and about 30 or 40 acres of clear land, four whereof meadow, and 20 more may be made. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. Feb. 23, 1786. † GARRET BARRY.

On *F R I D A Y* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

GRAND LODGE.

THE quarterly communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennſylvania will meet, at their room in Lodge-alley, on Monday, the 27th day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the officers of the ſeveral Lodges under this juriſdiction are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

THAT valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, Penſylvania, late the property of Jonathan Palmer, deceaſed, containing 231 acres, more or leſs, about 166 cleared, 16 whereof meadow, 150 plough land, ſuitable for wheat or other grain, and ſeveral of the fields have the advantage of water therein, the remaining part wood land, well timbered. On ſaid plantation is a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, and a well of good water incloſed under the roof, two good barns, ſtables and other conveniencies, a good orchard, &c. An indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Second Month 25th, 1786. ¶ MARK PALMER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Charles, deceaſed, are deſired to come in and ſettle their accounts with John Lodwick, in Sixth-ſtreet, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, in four weeks from the date hereof, and they will be paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1786. JOHN LODWICK, and BARBEY CHARLES, Executors.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam,*

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; by Mr. Steiner, at the German printing office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lowman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place in Blockley, price ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix ſhillings a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt. ¶ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

Montgomery county, February 27, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 17th of March next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premiſes, A valuable plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of James Brooks and others, containing 200 acres of land or thereabouts, on which is erected, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe; together with houſhold goods, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, farming utenſils, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Krider, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 27, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 18th of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a Plantation or tract of land, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, and county aforeſaid, containing fifty-five acres of land, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of John Benter, Jacob Strous, and others. Taken in execution as late the property of John Stonecker, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 25th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from the Trap, and about 7 from the town of Norris, bounded by lands of John Umſtat, Conrad Pratzman, Iſrael Jacobs, James Hammer, the heirs of John Hammer, deceaſed, and by the river Schuylkill, and containing by computation 250 acres, about 90 whereof are woodland. There is on this place a well-finiſhed ſtone two ſtory houſe, with good cellars, two rooms and a large entry on the firſt floor, three rooms and an entry on the ſecond, and two good rooms in the garret, ſtone waſh-houſe and ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring, near the dwelling-houſe, about 20 acres of meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, and great part thereof watered, a large orchard of grafted fruit, the whole is well watered by ſprings and ſmall ſtreams of water running through it. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the farm capable of being improved to great advantage. Taken in execution as late the property of Benjamin Jacobs, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Feb. 27th, 1786.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber (living about 3 miles from Lancaſter, on the road to Philadelphia,) by an unknown woman, on the 15th day of January laſt, a black HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear mark that appears; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by

Feb. 13, 1786. ¶ JACOB LANDIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Charlestown townſhip, Cheſter county, the 27th inſtant, a young bay MARE, with a bald face, ſuppoſed to be between 3 and 4 years old, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away.

Dec. 29, 1785. † WILLIAM THOMAS.

MINUTES *of the Second Seſſion of the* TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *which commenced at* Philadelphia, *on* Tueſday, *the Twenty-firſt Day of* February, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſix.*

TUESDAY, February 21, 1786. P. M.

MR. Speaker, with a number of Members, met purſuant to adjournment, but not being a quorum,
Adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1786. P. M.

A quorum of Repreſentatives met.

George Woods, Eſquire, elected a Repreſentative for the county of Bedford, and James Edgar, Eſquire, elected a Repreſentative for the county of Waſhington, appearing in the Houſe for the firſt time, were ſeverally qualified conformably to the conſtitution, and admitted to take their ſeats, having previouſly made the requiſite declarations.

A return of the election held in purſuance of the writ iſſued the 24th of December laſt, in the county of Cheſter, for a Repreſentative, in the room of Anthony Wayne, Eſquire, who reſigned, was preſented to the chair and read, whereby it appeared that Townſend Whelen, Eſquire, was duly elected.

A return of the election held in purſuance of the writ iſſued the 24th of December laſt, in the county of Montgomery, for a Repreſentative, in the room of Thomas Rees, Eſquire, who reſigned, was preſented to the chair and read, whereby it appeared that Samuel Wheeler, Eſquire, was duly elected.

Whereupon Townſend Whelen and Samuel Wheeler, Eſquires, appearing in the Houſe, were ſeverally qualified conformably to the conſtitution, and admitted to take their ſeats, having previouſly made the requiſite declarations.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Clymer, Mr. Hannum and Mr. Whitehill, be a committee, to inform the Supreme Executive Council that the Houſe, being met, are ready to receive any buſineſs they may have to lay before them.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from divers freeholders of the county of Lancaſter was read, ſetting forth, that they entertain a ſincere wiſh to ſee the public debts diſcharged, and are actuated by the ſame motives to lay before the Houſe ſeveral grievances, which they hope may be remedied, viz. 1ſt. The mode of taxation labours under ſeveral difficulties, is very expenſive, and much money ſquandered before the tax enters the treaſury; they therefore beg the Houſe would take into conſideration, whether it would not be more expedient to tax only the real eſtate, either by the acre or pound, if valued, under a proviſo, that each ſhould pay his tax himſelf, at places and to perſons appointed; and they humbly conceive, that if ſuch an act ſhould ſtand for a number of years, the many tax officers might be reduced. 2d. That the expences of government might be reduced. 3d. That no taxes be laid, before the arrears of other counties are paid. 4th. To reſtore to the Bank its charter, which, in their opinion, will give us a ready market, and ſerve as a channel to bring the wealth of tranſmarine regions to this ſtate.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the members of the Preſbyterian Church in the borough of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland, was read, praying to be incorporated.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the miniſter, elders and members of the Preſbyterian Church at Silver-Spring, in the county of Cumberland, was read, praying to be incorporated.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the northernmoſt part of the county of Montgomery, and part of the counties of Northampton and Berks, was read, ſetting forth the great difficulty and danger they are ſubjected to in croſſing Great-Swamp creek, in Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtating the inability of the inhabitants of the ſaid townſhip to build a bridge over the ſaid creek; therefore praying an act may be paſſed authoriſing and eſtabliſhing a lottery for that purpoſe; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the ſame, together with the petition of the ſame purport, read Debember 6th laſt, be referred to Mr. Bull, Mr. Lutz and Mr. Wheeler, to report thereon.

A letter from the Secretary of the American Philoſophical Society was read, requeſting this Houſe to attend their annual oration in the Hall of the Univerſity, on Monday, the twenty-ſeventh inſtant.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from Samuel Foulke, Eſquire, was read, in excuſe for his non-attendance.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of the miniſter and members of the Baptiſt Church in New-Britain townſhip, in the county of Bucks, read Decembr 22d laſt, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the prayer thereof be granted.

The petition of the incorporated Baptiſt congregation in the townſhip and county of Montgomery, read December 17th laſt, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. J. Irvine, Mr. Carothers and Mr. Loller, to report thereon.

The committee appointed yeſterday, to inform the Supreme Executive Council that the Houſe, being met, are ready to receive any buſineſs they may have to lay before them, reported their having performed that ſervice, and received for anſwer, that Council had buſineſs, which they would lay before the Houſe.

The bill, entituled "An Act to eſtabliſh and confirm the eſtate of Frederick Mehl in certain lots of land, ſituate and being within the townſhips of Germantown and Briſtol, in the county of Philadelphia," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act authoriſing the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia to lay out and improve a road within the limits of this ſtate, between the waters of the river Potowmack and of the river Ohio," was read the third time, and in part debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the Society, known by the name and ſtyle of the Mutual Aſſurance Company, for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire, to ratify and confirm the articles of agreement of the contributors, and to enable them to make ſuitable bye-laws for the better management and proſecution of their deſign," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

FRIDAY, February 24, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Abraham Scott, Eſq; elected a Repreſentative for the county of Lancaſter, appearing in the Houſe for the firſt time, was qualified conformably to the conſtitution, and admitted to take his ſeat, having previouſly made the requiſite declarations.

A Meſſage from the Honorable the Vice-Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council was preſented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

A MESSAGE *from the* VICE PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH this Meſſage will be preſented ſundry papers, which have been received during your late receſs, and which we have thought proper to tranſmit thus early in the ſeſſion, for your advice and conſideration.

The ſeveral letters from Mr. Secretary Thomſon will ſhew the ſtate of repreſentation in Congreſs for the months of November, December and January laſt; and the circular letter from the Board of Treaſury exhibits a general account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the firſt of November, 1784, to the firſt of November, 1785.

Mr. Maclay's report of the temper of the Six Nations, and the ſucceſs of his laſt commiſſion, cannot fail to be very ſatisfactory, and adds another inſtance to the experience of Pennſylvania, that the friendſhip of Indians is only to be ſecured by treaties founded upon reciprocal advantage, fairly conducted, and ſtrictly adhered to.

The letter from our Delegates of the thirty-firſt of December, and that from Alexander Patterſon of the twenty-eighth of January, are immediately connected with a ſubject of much importance to the peace and honor of the ſtate. From theſe papers it appears, that the ſpirit of diſorder which has ſo much prevailed in a part of Northumberland county, and which the ſtate has ſo often and vainly endeavoured to reclaim by acts of indulgence, is ſtill exiſting in great force, and that after having ſo long ſpoke the language of occaſional diſobedience, it is now meditating the means of laſting defection.

The paper ſigned John Franklin, &c. like many former and more explicit demonſtrations of ſubmiſſion, can, therefore, but be conſidered as intended to amuſe and deceive.

Under theſe circumſtances, we ſubmit to the wiſdom of the Houſe whether any new meaſures, additional to thoſe provided by your act of the twenty-fourth day of December laſt, ſhould now be adopted, as neceſſary to correct an evil, which forbearance tends only to ſtrengthen and increaſe.

The negotiation with the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland, for the purpoſe of an improved inland navigation, has commenced, and we hope to receive the ſenſe of thoſe ſtates upon our propoſitions before the cloſe of your preſent ſeſſion.

On this meaſure we would, however, wiſh to remark, that the reaſonings which ſuggeſted it might, as far as they relate to Pennſylvania alone, be much further and very uſefully extended. The increaſing population and wealth of our weſtern frontier makes a more eaſy and intimate connection with it an object of much moment, and, conſidered in all its conſequences, cannot fail to induce ſome early ſteps, preparatory at leaſt, for opening a communication by water between the Allegheny river and the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna.

The letter of the thirtieth of January from Governor Henry, contains ſome reſolutions of the legiſlature of the ſtate of Virginia, which, in our opinion, cannot be too warmly recommended. It is the intention of theſe reſolutions, to bring about a commercial convention of the ſtates, which we regard as the only efficient mean immediately in our power, to correct or remove the many evils by which the trade of America has been ſo long and exceedingly oppreſſed.

By the forty-ſecond ſection of the conſtitution it is declared, that every foreigner of good character, who comes to ſettle in this ſtate, having firſt taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the ſame, may purchaſe or by other juſt means acquire lands, &c. &c. and after one year's reſidence be deemed a free citizen thereof, &c. &c.

It may be the eventual misfortune of this ſtate, that no mode ſhould yet have been adopted for aſcertaining the *good character* of ſuch foreigners as have come to ſettle among us, and exerciſe the rights of citizens; and we ſhould hold ourſelves very deficient in political duty, were we not to recommend that ſome meaſure ſhould now be deviſed and adopted, which, while it admitted the induſtrious and honeſt, would operate as an effectual bar againſt the idle and profligate.

The claims of Alexander M'Dowell and Henry Bedkin, Eſqrs. and of Meſſrs. Bedford, Nevill, &c. ſeem to be well founded, and have the recommendation of this Board.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Vice-Preſident.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia,
February 23, 1786.

And on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſaid meſſage and papers were read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That they be referred to Mr. Clymer, Mr. Woods and Mr. A. Smith, to arrange the ſubject matters, and report thereon.

A petition and remonſtrance from divers inhabitants of Cheſter county, diſtinguiſhed from others by their obſervation of the ſeventh day of the week for the weekly ſabbath, in behalf of themſelves and others of the ſame denomination, was read, remonſtrating againſt the bill, entituled, "An Act for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality," &c. ſo far as the ſame is intended to impoſe a fine of thirty ſhillings on any perſon or perſons who ſhall work on the firſt day of the week, commonly called Sunday; and alſo againſt the act for regulating the general elections, which hath fixed on the ſeventh day of the week preceding the general elections, for electing inſpectors and townſhip aſſeſſors, whereby they are deprived of equal privileges with other citizens; and praying relief in the premiſes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Alexander Martin, read December 16th laſt, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Will, Mr. Robinſon and Mr. Logan, to report thereon.

The petition of William Auguſtus Patterſon, read December 7th laſt, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Whelen, Mr. Watts and Mr. Piper, to report thereon.

The committee, to whom was re-committed December 2d laſt, the bill, entituled "An Act for amending the penal laws of this ſtate," reported a bill of a ſimilar title, which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act for removing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Chapel of St. Thomas, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, and for incorporating the congregation thereof," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act for the incorporating the congregation of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, commonly called Bangor Church, and School, in Church-town, Carnarvon townſhip, and county of Lancaſter," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

[To be continued.]

Philadelphia, February 24th, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN RUPER, late of this city, innkeeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

¶ SARAH RUPER, Adminiſtratrix.

NIXON & FOSTER

Have to diſpoſe of,

ST. CROIX RUM, two years old,
Ditto of this Crop, and ſome excellent SUGAR.

BRUSHES

Made and ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

ROBERT COE,

In Strawberry-Alley, next door below the Bull's head, where he has for ſale,

A GENERAL aſſortment of country made and imported houſe bruſhes, and ſuch as are for ſhipping uſe, alſo thoſe uſed by the different tradeſmen, ſuch as painters, hatters, tanners, weavers, braſsfounders, ſilverſmiths &c. likewiſe black ball and ſhaving boxes; a reaſonable allowance is made to ſuch as buy by the dozen or larger quantity. Orders from country ſtorekeepers attended to with care and diſpatch. The market price given for hogs briſtles and horſe tails.

N. B. An apprentice is wanted to ſaid buſineſs; none but ſuch as can be well recommended need apply. ¶

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-third day of March next,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land, whereon the ſaid John Carmichael lately dwelt, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, within about three ſhort miles of the Manor Meeting-houſe; ſaid tract contains 195 acres, is good land for paſture or grain of any kind: There is on ſaid place an elegant well-finiſhed ſtone-houſe, two ſtories high, a good ſtone kitchen adjoining thereto, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a ſtanding ſpring, a tolerable good log barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow watered by a ſmart ſtream of water; it is under good fence, and lies convenient to plenty of lime, which has been tried on ſaid land, and to great advantage; there are about 24 acres of grain in the ground, which will be ſold with the land. The place is healthy, and lies in a good neighbourhood, and near to ſeveral mills and places of worſhip of different kinds. Alſo to be ſold, a large number of Hebrew and Greek authors, fit for ſchools, a good eight day clock, and ſome kitchen furniture. An indiſputable title will be given, and the payments made eaſy. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by §

Feb. 24, 1786. WILLIAM HUNTER, Act. Execut.

On Wedneſday, the 15th day of *March* next enſuing, will be SOLD, at public Vendue,

A Valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Mill Creek Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, bounded by lands late of Robert Bines, deceaſed, James M'Donal, Jane Reece, Joſeph Ball and Hugh Huſton, containing about 240 acres, with two dwelling-houſes, a barn, and the improvements thereon, 100 acres of the ſaid tract is woodland, and 16 acres thereof good meadow,---being formerly the real eſtate of John Bohanan, deceaſed, late in the Poſſeſſion of Hannah Jordan, of Mill Creek Hundred aforeſaid, deceaſed. The ſaid Premiſes is ſituated about 6 miles from Newport, and eight from Wilmington, and on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport aforeſaid.

Attendance will be given on the premiſes, and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, WILLIAM JORDAN, adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid HANNAH JORDAN, who was executrix of the ſaid John Bohanan, deceaſed.

By order of the Orphans Court of the County aforeſaid.

Feb. 21, 1786. ‖ WILLIAM JORDAN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN GROVER, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to produce them, regularly proved, in order that they may be paid. ELIZABETH GROVER, Executrix,

Feb. 28, 1786. JOHN GROVER, Executor. ¶

February 21, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, not to purchaſe any roots, ſhrubs nor trees of any kind of the widow Young, at the place in Kingſeſs, near Schuylkill, where ſhe now lives on, as they are not hers. Any perſon purchaſing any of ſaid things after date hereof, will be accountable for ſuch to the right owners, and will be dealt with according to law; in behalf of the Executors of the eſtate of William Young, ſenior, deceaſed. ¶ MAXIMILIAN LEECH.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 7th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain new two ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate on the ſouth weſt corner of Third and South (or Cedar) ſtreets, being 20 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and 30 feet on South-ſtreet; and alſo the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, being 20 feet in length on Third-ſtreet, and 42 feet on South-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark; ſubject to a ground-rent of £ per annum. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of David Denny, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY Evening, the 7th of March next, at 6 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, a LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, containing in front on Market-ſtreet 52 feet, and extending in depth of that width 306 feet, from which it extends 46 feet wide to Zane-ſtreet, where it is 46 feet front; the lot on Zane-ſtreet is ſubject to a ground rent of £5 15ſ per annum, the reſt of the lot clear of ground rent. The ſame will be divided into lots, agreeable to a plan to be ſeen at the office of Clement Biddle, in Front-ſtreet, 8 doors below the Poſt-office, and at the time and place of ſale, and reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Being the eſtate of John Biddle, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

The noted and beautiful full-blooded Engliſh Hunter,

SHARP.

HE is an elegant figure, riſing ſix years old, very ſtrong, 16 hands and an half high, a bright bay, with a black mane and tail. His ſtock is reputed equal to any on the continent, and his colts are equal to any in this ſtate. His ſire was the Golden Farmer, and his dam the Willing Maid, both imported from London. A long credit will be given for the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. The Horſe is to be ſeen on the farm of the ſubſcriber, about 9 miles from Cooper's ferry. WILLIAM TOD.

Glouceſter county, Feb. 18, 1786.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1786.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, (by adjournment) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 1ſt day of March next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Brick HOUSE, two ſtory Brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, being about 18 feet 6 inches front, on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 60 feet in depth; bounded Eaſtward by Captain Park's Houſe and Lot, ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet, &c. This and the adjacent houſe and lot are ſubject to a Ground-Rent of 9l. 10s. Sterling per annum: taken in execution, and ſold as part of the eſtate of Joſeph Falconer, deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the firſt day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, a Lot or piece of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on Turner's Lane, about midway between the Wiſſahickon and Germantown roads, containing about eleven acres; bounded by Cohockſink creek, Turner's road, &c. on which is a ſmall Brick Houſe, a wooden Stable, with a good Orchard and Garden; the greateſt part of the Land is good watered Meadow, and is a beautiful ſituation for a country ſeat; and to be ſold as part of the real eſtate of Peter Turner, deceaſed, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the firſt day of March next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three ſtory Brick Houſe, two ſtory Brick Kitchen, with a bake oven, two ſtory frame ſtable, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate, lying and being in the northern liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the ſouth ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, between Front and new Market-ſtreets, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 20 feet, and in length north and ſouth 80 feet; bounded northward by Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by lots laid out for John Price, Jacob Caſdrop and William Pywell; ſubject to a ground rent of Forty ſhillings ſterl. per annum; taken in execution as the eſtate of Martin Noll, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1786.

BY virtue of of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain two ſtory ſtone Houſe, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with other improvements, and Lot or piece of Ground, containing about two acres; ſituate, lying and being in Briſtol townſhip, on the road leading from Germantown to Jenkintown, where the Lime Kiln road croſſes the ſame, being about 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia: it is a good ſtand for a ſtore or any other kind of public buſineſs, taken in execution as the property of James Lukens, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 4th of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain lot of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet (near Pool's bridge) in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, being 34 feet on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extending in depth about 145 feet to Oak-ſtreet; bounded eaſtward by Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward by Front-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground of William Fiſher, Eſq; and northward by ground of the heirs of Alexander Huſton, deceaſed; on which is erected a new two ſtory brick houſe and two ſtory kitchen, with the appurtenances; ſubject to a ground-rent of 34l. per annum; taken in execution, and ſold as the property of Nicholas Brum, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

THE creditors of John Garniſs, late of Philadelphia, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the 1ſt March next, preparatory to making a dividend of the effects of ſaid John Garniſs, at the ſtore of John Greenfield, in Front near Arch-ſtreet.

JOHN GREENFIELD,)
Philad. February THOMAS PAUL,) Aſſignees.
6th, 1786. ¶ PHILIP NICKLIN,)

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 9th day of the 3d month, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Stackhouſe, late of Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 and an half from the borough of Briſtol, and within 2 miles of a good landing on Delaware river, containing 170 acres of land; the plough land is of a good ſoil for grain or graſs, about 100 acres cleared, 30 acres of meadow, a large bearing orchard noted for making good cyder. There is on the ſaid premiſes a frame houſe, two rooms on a floor, cellar, kitchen, and a well of good water at the door, a frame barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, and other convenient out buildings, all in good repair; the purchaſer may have poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title, immediately after the ſale. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

JOHN BROWN,)
WILLIAM STACKHOUSE,) Executors.

Briſtol townſhip, the 9th of the
2d month, 1786. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 20th day of March next (if not ſold before by private SALE,)

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 51 acres, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from the town of Norris, whereon is a large commodious ſtone barn, well finiſhed, good dwelling-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, a well of good water near the door, good bearing orchard, and a good proportion of meadow of the beſt quality; the upland rich and fertile, it having been well manured with lime and dung. This place is ſituate on a public road, within a mile of two merchant-mills, and adjoining Perkioming creek, and is accounted, by good judges, to be equal to any place of its ſize in the neighbourhood; is very ſuitable for a tradeſman, particularly a ſmith, that buſineſs having been for many years carried on there to advantage. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes and informed of the title and terms of ſale, by applying to Iſrael Jacobs or Michael Herning, living near the ſame.

Feb. 10, 1786. ¶ PETER HORNING.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on the premiſes.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Red Lion, in Uwchland (by adjournment) on Wedneſday, the 8th day of March enſuing, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 126 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands late of John Evans, deceaſed, and by Brandywine creek; a conſiderable part of this land is freſh, has good convenience of meadow, and plenty of timber; late the eſtate of Mordecai Evans, deceaſed, but taken in execution at the ſuit of Iſaac Grubb, executor of Mary Grubb, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, February 10th, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Red Lion, in Uwchland, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of March enſuing, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of East Caln; bounded by lands of Lewis Gavell, Samuel Hibberd, Joſeph Bolton and others; this tract abounds in timber, which is now very valuable, being about 1 mile diſtant from Hibberd's forge; late the eſtate of Samuel Kiſſock, deceaſed, but taken in execution at the ſuit of William Owen, and to be ſold, by

Cheſter, February 10th, 1786. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Newton, Bucks County, February 8, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 3d day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing 249 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Hornecker, Nicholas Fiſher, Henry Fretts, and others; taken in execution as the property of Thomas Mayberry, the younger, and to be ſold, by ‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, February 8, 1786.

BY virtue of a warrant from the Commiſſioners of the county of Bucks, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Makefield; having thereon a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, a good frame barn, &c. as alſo, horſes, horned cattle, ſheep and ſwine; late the property of Abner Palmer. ‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, February 8, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, tenement and plantation, ſituate in Falls townſhip, containing 51 acres and an half, be it more or leſs; bounded by lands of Edward Lucas, Nehemiah Blackſhaw, and others; late the eſtate of Daniel Wharton; taken in execution at the ſuit of John Knowles, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, February 8, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 7th of March next, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two certain meſſuages or tenements, griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, and tract of land, containing 62 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Southampton townſhip; bounded by lands of William Groom, ---- Brooks, and others; late the eſtate of Thomas Groom; taken in execution at the ſuit of the Executors of Joſeph Warner, and to be ſold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, State of Pennſylvania, Feb. 15, 1786.

COMMITTED to the goal in the borough of Lancaſter, a certain Mulatto man, named BENJAMIN KITT, ſuppoſed to be a ſlave, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and who acknowledges he is a ſervant to Nathan Cooper, at Black river, within 8 miles of Morris-town, New-Jerſey. The maſter of ſaid ſervant is requeſted to have him releaſed from confinement, otherwiſe he will be ſold for fees within four weeks from the date hereof. † JOHN OFFNER, Goaler.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament

of JOSHUA THOMSON, deceaſed, is to be SOLD, by Public Vendue, on the 4th of the 3d month next,

A PLANTATION in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, within about a mile and a half of the new court-houſe, on the road from Wilmington leading to the Great Valley, containing 100 acres, one third of which is well timbered; there are on the premiſes, a log dwelling-houſe and barn, a good bearing orchard, a good ſpring near the door, and ſeveral acres of mowable meadow. The title is indiſputable. Due attendance is intended to be given, and the conditions made known, at the time of ſale, by

THOMAS HOOPES,)
2d Mo. 6, 1786. ¶ JOHN HOOPES,) Execut.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the ſixth day of March next, at ten o'clock, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county, adjoining on the ſouth ſide of the river Schuylkill, nine miles below Reading-town, and one from Birdſborough ironworks, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres of LAND, one hundred and twenty whereof cleared, fourteen acres of which is good meadow, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence, the land is all freſh, and lies exceeding well for cultivation, and capable of great improvement, being well watered by ſeveral ſprings and ſtreams running through ſaid plantation. Thereon is a good bearing orchard of the beſt kind of fruit, a convenient dwelling houſe, with a well of good water at the door, a barn and ſtabling, with other out houſes.

Likewiſe, an iſland in Schuylkill, oppoſite ſaid plantation, containing five acres, now abounding with valuable timber. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion may be had the ſeventeenth of April next. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, either before or on the day of ſale, when the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by

Feb. 4. ¶ CALEB HARRISON or Sons.

P. BARRIERE, & Co.

Have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the 13th door above Market-ſtreet, on the right hand ſide, which ſtore has alſo an opening on Bickley's wharff, the following articles, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits in hogſheads,
Coniac and other Brandy in pipes,
Liſbon Wine in hogſheads and quarter-caſks,
Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks,
Claret in bottles, by the dozen or larger quantity,
Brown Sugar in barrels,
Coffee in ditto.

*** A new three ſtory brick HOUSE, in Union, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, to be ſold or lett, apply to ſaid Barriere, and Co. who will take goods in payment, provided they are in the line of their trade.

WANTED to purchaſe, a PLANTATION, of about 150 acres of land in Pennſylvania, at a diſtance not more than 15 miles from Philadelphia. Apply as above. ¶ 4w.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 9th of March next, on the premiſes, a lot of land, ſituate in Pickis's lane, Germantown, containing better than ten acres of Meadow and plough land, being part of the eſtate of the late George Pickis, deceaſed. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. When attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by

February 21, 1786. ¶ ANN PICKIS, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD, at public Sale,

On the 15th day of March next, as I have declined farming ſome time paſt,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, part in Goſhen, and part in Williſtown, in Cheſter county, within one mile of Goſhen meeting-houſe, upwards of 100 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, whereon is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, cellared all under, a good kitchen, barn, and ſtone ſpring-houſe near the dwelling-houſe, a large garden lately pailed, and a good well near the door, upwards of 20 acres of good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence, a good bearing orchard, ſome of the land has been well limed; there is plenty of lime to be had within three miles; there is a convenient place for a ſaw-mill or a fulling-mill, as there is a ſmall race dug, and about 12 feet fall. The whole in good repair, and now in tenure of John Hoops and Eliſha Goodwin. The title good. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view the place before the day of ſale, may apply to the owner, near the place. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock, where the conditions will be made known, by ¶ ISAAC WILLIAMS.

N. B. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Red Lion, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in Benſalem, near the 14 mile ſtone, one mile from Delaware, where Abraham Vandegrift, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 165 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Vandegrift, Folcart Vandegrift, and others. The ſoil is exceeding good for wheat or other grain. There are about 100 acres of plow land, 15 acres of meadow, the remainder woodland; and there is erected on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, a good frame barn, barracks, a well of good water near the door, and a good garden; alſo a number of fruit trees, ſuch as apples, peaches, pears and cherries. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to John Vandegrift or Jacob Vandegrift, adjoining the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

JOHN VANDEGRIFT,
Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JACOB VANDEGRIFT.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient HOUSE, two ſtories high, and a Lot ſufficient to make a large garden, fronting on Third-ſtreet and Poplar-lane, has a well of good water at the kitchen door, that may be uſed in waſhing. Sundry Lots to lett on ground-rent in the Northern Liberties, ſome of them ſuitable for tanners.

To be SOLD, twelve acres of MEADOW on Tinicum-iſland. Alſo a quantity of meadow and upland HAY, well cured.

Likewiſe an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, beſt ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths, rattinets, durants, hairbines, ſaggathies, ſilk marſeilles quilting, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, beſt ſcarf twiſt, ſewing ſilk, calimancoes, crapes, verdigreaſe, red and white lead, powder, ſhot, pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying-pans, calicoes, checks, moreens, Scots threads, with ſundry other goods, to be diſpoſed of, on low terms, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe. ¶

TEN POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE goal and made their eſcape, laſt night, from Cheſter town, in Kent, and ſtate of Maryland, two Negroe men, viz. Sam. Ben, a young fellow, ſhort but well made, fond of ſpirituous liquors, and is apt to get drunk, has been a ſoldier in the continental army; had on, when he went away, a ſhort red ſoldier coat, the other parts of his dreſs unknown, he is rather yellow than black, and is very healthy. The other named Pompey, a ſlave belonging to John Galloway, Eſq; a healthy young fellow, about five feet ten inches high, pretty bold countenance, and thick lips; had on a country kerſey over jacket, and breeches of the ſame, both white. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes, and delivers them ſafe into the hands of Robert Roberts, in Cheſter-town, ſhall receive the above reward, or one half that ſum if they be ſecured in any goal, ſo the ſubſcriber may get them again, and in the ſame proportion for either of them, paid by GEORGE HANSON, ſheriff of Kent county.

Cheſter-town, Feb. 9, 1786, ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.
A ROBBERY

WAS committed at the ſtore of Beſwick and Pryor, at Corryell's ferry, in Bucks county, on the night of the 15th of May laſt, by a certain John Pettit, Ulyſſes Kinſey, and a negro lad belonging to William Pettit, who ſtole out of ſaid ſtore ſundry goods and a conſiderable ſum of money, two of whom are ſince apprehended, viz. John Pettit and the negro, the other has run off. Said Kinſey is a ſtout well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, wears his own light brown hair, appears to be 24 years of age, his wearing apparel unknown, is a fuller by trade, and has lately followed his buſineſs near Trenton, in Jerſey. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Corryell's ferry, Feb. 2d, 1786. BESWICK & PRYOR. ¶

North Suſquehanna hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, February 10th, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, by public vendue, on Friday, the 10th day of March next,

A Plantation or tract of land, ſituate in ſaid hundred, containing 260 acres. The ſoil is naturally good, and a large quantity of the tract is excellent woodland; a quantity of meadow made, and more may be made. There is on ſaid tract a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, log barn and ſtables, ſtill and other out houſes, a peach orchard, and an excellent young apple ditto, that of late has produced upwards of 100 barrels of cyder in the ſeaſon, the whole in good repair and very convenient to market, being ſituate on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Charleſtown, 7 miles from the latter, in a good neighbourhood and healthy part of the country, near ſeveral places of worſhip and merchant mills. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in hand, and a ſufficient time given to pay the remainder, the purchaſer giving bonds, with approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be made, and immediate poſſeſſion given, by

ROBERT GLASGOW, JOSHUA HARTSHORN.

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MARCH, 1786. THE NUMB. 2910.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1786.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Be good enough to inſert the following OBSERVATIONS *on the act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 13th of September, 1785, entituled "An Act to regulate the general Elections, and prevent frauds therein."*

THE effect of this act being to repeal all thoſe laws and regulations, under which the people of this ſtate have long been contented to conduct their annual elections, and to ſubſtitute others, which at leaſt are not recommended by experience and precedent, it becomes neceſſary to conſider with ſeriouſneſs, before the act wholly takes place, how far the new inſtitutions are preferable to the old: And this examination may with the more propriety be made at preſent, although the bill has become an act, as our repreſentatives evidently intended that we ſhould have the more time to conſider it as an act, becauſe we had little or none to examine it as a bill; and by putting only part of the evil effects of the act in force at firſt, it is very clear that they meant to arouſe us to the anticipation of the remainder before they took place. Having, therefore, to all appearance, the approbation of the Legiſlature for our enquiry into this part of their conduct during the ſummer of 1785, we may more confidently proceed upon a ſubject which is not of a petty or local nature, but which affects the earlieſt rights and the deareſt privileges of the people of this commonwealth, from the Ohio to the Delaware.

It may not be improper to conſider this act under its three general heads of innovations, viz.---1ſt. The mode of conducting the elections.---2dly. The reſtraint of exerciſing the right of voting to certain hours.---And 3dly. The ſame reſtraint to certain places.

One of the preambles to the act (for it contains many preambles) ſets forth, that "manyfold abuſes and frauds have ariſen, "and perſons who had not the confidence nor the ſuffrages of "the major part of the legal electors have been returned, &c. "to the pollution of the ſources of authority," &c. Now, in order to purify theſe polluted ſources, and to cauſe the returns ſo to be made, that it ſhall truly appear who are the perſons poſſeſſing the confidence and the ſuffrages of the people, it begins with taking the election of thoſe perſons who are to make theſe returns altogether away from the people; and for the office of bringing down thoſe returns without alteration or miſcarriage, it makes no proviſion whatſoever.

By former laws, the Inſpectors, having been duly choſen in each ward or diſtrict by the ballot of the freeholders, appointed the Judges, who, together with the Sheriff, or in his abſence the Coroner, preſided over the election; and when the poll was cloſed, it became the joint office of the judges and inſpectors to examine the votes, and certify under their hands and ſeals the perſons elected in ſuch diſtrict. This certificate the judges carried to a general meeting of the judges of each diſtrict, who from thence formed a return, which within twelve days was to be delivered in by the Sheriff or Coroner, and the penalty of one hundred pounds was the conſequence of falſifying the return, or neglecting to bring it. In which ſyſtem we may find all that can be eſteemed neceſſary to ſatisfy the electors, that the men really the objects of their choice are faithfully returned.

The action of chooſing legiſlators is almoſt the only remnant of natural independence, which is retained in the formation of civil ſociety. So far it may be deemed a reſumption of the rights of ſovereignty, which are afterwards lent to the officers of the public choice, until the annual revolution again reduces thoſe officers to the level of the people.

Of this tranſaction, therefore, in which the unalienated power of the people is eminently manifeſted, the whole management ought to be excluſively left in the hands of the people. And if in other governments the people is reſtrained to a part of the management by the interpoſitions of the kingly or ariſtocratic powers, ſurely in a pure democracy, like the preſent government of Pennſylvania, every endeavour to deprive the people of the conduct of their own elections, by the immediate appointment of ſome from among themſelves to perform the neceſſary duties of the day, muſt be an undue obſtruction of thoſe rights, which no government can pretend to have taken away.

It is a curious circumſtance, that under the former government, where we had to ſerve two maſters at one time---when an ambitions proprietary on the ſpot, and a jealous miniſtry above him, were generally united in oppoſition to every meaſure of popular advantage----the Aſſembly had ſufficient wiſdom to provide, and firmneſs to eſtabliſh, a mode of regular elections, which ſo effectually prevented every artifice of government, that tradition gives us no inſtance of a complaint upon that ſcore, and which ſo perfectly combines the reſtraints of caution and of judgement with the agency of freedom, that even at the preſent day no better ſyſtem is deſired.

But, together whith other valuable diſcoveries in the year 1785, it has been found, that to permit the people, in a government of which the people is confeſſedly the ſovereign, to exerciſe too freely or too long the natural and inherent rights, which, as they were not given by ſociety, ſociety cannot take away, was "polluting "the ſource of authority, and depreſſing political virtue;" that to leave to the people the momentary choice of ſuch "able and "diſcreet freeholders," as they thought the receipt and cuſtody of the tickets might be ſafely entruſted to, was the way to "corrupt "and pervert" the election; and that to continue the office of making the returns within a limited time in the hands of thoſe old and conſtitutional officers, the Sheriff or the Coroner, was to hazard the return of perſons who had "neither the confidence nor "the ſuffrages of the major part of the legal electors."

Actuated, therefore, with benevolent wiſhes to relieve their conſtituents from the preſſure of evils, to which they have been ſo long accuſtomed as to have entirely forgot that they are evils, the Aſſembly of 1785 have found it neceſſary to make an entire reformation in the general elections.

In entering on this plan it was ſpeedily diſcovered that the people, altho' engaged upon a ſubject, which, applying immediately to their deareſt intereſt, excited all their powers of action, were utterly inadequate to the regulation of their own elections, or to the choice of their own judges and inſpectors; and therefore, to draw as much as poſſible of the ſuperintendance of the election out of their hands, it became expedient to remove from them the choice of the inſpectors. Not indeed openly and abruptly, for the people might be apt to complain; and though their complaints are held by wiſe men as very contemptible, yet a prudent adminiſtration would chooſe to avoid them, if poſſible. A plan was therefore adopted, which ſhould deprive the people of the effect of their ſuffrages, without denying them the right to give them in, and which, by reducing the appointment to a matter of chance, in which the moſt worthleſs freeholder, without another vote than his own, might be preferred to the united voices of every other member of the diſtrict, the election of inſpectors would gradually become a matter of indifference and neglect, and afford a fairer argument to another legiſlature to with-hold it altogether.

This plan is contained in the 5th and 9th ſections of the act, by which the two perſons higheſt in votes are to be returned by the conſtables or overſeers of the poor to *one of the judges of election*, at the place of general election; a return which heretofore has been made to the Sheriff, as an officer of dignity and confidence, or, in his abſence, to the judges of the election generally.

By ſubſtituting a ſingle judge to receive the return, two points are gained----the conſtable may deliver the return to whom he pleaſes, and the return, if unacceptable, may be ſuppreſſed with leſs difficulty, which will conduce ſtill more to purify the election, as will ſoon appear. But if the judge *thinks proper* to produce the return *(to which the law does not compel him)* the determination of the people is to be ſubjected to the hazard of the die, or perhaps to a leſs far deciſion, and the judges of the election are "to ſe-"lect by lot" one of the two returned, "who ſhall be the in-"ſpector for the year enſuing."

If the reputable and virtuous freeholder, indignant at being thus exhibited as the ſubject of a game of hazard, refuſes to attend, the Judges of the election are authoriſed to appoint any one, whom they ſhall think "a ſuitable perſon,"---not an "intelligent and ſubſtantial freeholder," which the electors are bound to return; for this judicious reſtraint, which is highly neceſſary to be given to the electors, is very needleſs in the perſon whom the Judges ſhall ſubſtitute. And if any of the Judges is abſent, the other Judges are likewiſe authoriſed to fill up his place by their own choice.

The neceſſary officers for receiving that ſacred depoſit, the ſuffrage of a freeman, being thus provided, partly by chance, partly by the Judges, the next point of attention is the mode of proceeding.

The Sheriff, in chooſing whom the people have always had a particular view to the capacity and integrity neceſſary for the effective preſident of the annual election, is firſt to be excluded. Coming immediately from the people, he cannot be admitted into the new ſyſtem, which is *at preſent* to be managed by men at leaſt two removes from them. *Hereafter, even this may be found too great a conceſſion.*

The next thing to be diſpoſed of is the Inſpector. Having indulged the people for this year with the *chance* of chooſing one, he cannot at once be rendered abſolutely uſeleſs. In former times, when he was really the choice of the people, he gave his opinion in common with the Judges; but ſurely no one will ſay, that in his preſent reduced figure, it would be proper, or even decent, to indulge him with the ſame liberty. To preſerve, however, to his conſtituents out of doors, the appearance of his former conſequence, he is to be ſeated in the uſual place, and allowed to receive the tickets and enquire into the qualifications of the perſons offering votes, till the *ſeventh hour*, when the poll cloſes, and the inſpector reſumes his inſignificance.

The judges are indeed required to *count the tickets* in the preſence of the inſpectors; but the inſpectors being now excluded from making up the certificate, and the new plan not ſubjecting the judges to the inconvenient preſence of third perſons in this material part of the buſineſs, it is probable, that if an inſpector was to be ſo miſtaken as to aſk leave to attend at their conſultation, he would be properly checked for his preſumption.

After this point is ſettled, and the judges have *agreed among themſelves who ſhall be the repreſentatives of the people*, the inſpectors, if they are not yet gone home in diſguſt, are to be called in again, in order that their ſeals may be fixed, together with the ſeals of the judges, to certain boxes, "cloſely bound round "with tape," in which the "tickets, liſts of taxables, poll "liſts and tally papers," are "carefully collected and depoſit-"ed." By whom theſe matters are to be collected it is not expreſſed; but as the judges are in poſſeſſion of the whole while making out their certificate, and as it is very clear that in an act evidently calculated to check the arrogance of inſpectors, no powers, not *expreſſly* given to them, ought to be extended to them by argument or conjecture, the judges will probably eſteem themſelves acting in full conformity to both the letter and the ſpirit of the new ſyſtem, by collecting and boxing up thoſe papers themſelves.

And now let us congratulate the inſpector upon his fortunate and final eſcape from a ſcene of humiliation and diſhonour, to which it is not to be ſuppoſed that he will again ſubmit himſelf, till, like thoſe who have made the law, he has forgotten to love the rights, or revere the dignity of the people.

But to proceed. This box, containing the neceſſary evidence to convict a ſett of judges, who ſhould be innocently allured too far by the ſweets of their power, is to be conſigned to the careful cuſtody of "ſome juſtice of the peace of the county," to anſwer, if need be, the call of the Speaker, the Aſſembly or Preſident of the ſtate. The judges are now to meet together to ſettle the return of the county, where, like the witches in Macbeth, each produces his compoſition, and the whole being thrown in together according to art, the reſult is the county return.

After having thus ſurveyed this new and extraordinary ſpecies of ſuperintendance over the public choice, it will naturally be a queſtion of anxiety, how this officer of new importance, the judge of the election, is to be created?

In anſwer to this we muſt previouſly obſerve, that under the former laws, when the office of judge of the election was reſtrained by the neceſſary concurrence of the ſheriff and inſpectors, the judges were appointed by the inſpectors, on the morning and at the place of the election, in conſequence of a power for that purpoſe, which, being known to be veſted in the inſpectors, neceſſarily occaſioned the electors to ſeek out perſons properly qualified to execute that, together with the other parts of the office. But the judges under the preſent plan, with powers of controuling the election to ſuch a degree as almoſt to decide it, are neither to be choſen by the people, nor to be choſen by thoſe whom the people are willing to intruſt with power to chooſe for them. They are to be nominated at the quarter-ſeſſions, at leaſt one month before the day of the election, and therefore, in ſome counties, they will be nominated more than three months before; a convenient interval for the practices of artful and ambitious men, and directly contrary to that approved ſyſtem of policy mentioned before. And this nomination is to be made by the juſtices of the peace, men who have been elected and commiſſioned for very different purpoſes, who, as they value their conſtituents, muſt receive this authority with regret, as exciting in the inſtance the indignation, grief and fear of their fellow citizens, and as preparatory to other and more dangerous innovations.

It is a circumſtance familiarly known, that, with every reaſonable precaution, unworthy men will occaſionally creep into offices even of rank and confidence; and it will not therefore be a matter of ſurpriſe, if the major number of the juſtices in a county may be men, to whom the electors would not willingly commit the choice of their judges of elections; and even in caſes where the commiſſions are in the hands of favourite citizens, yet, the purpoſe of their original election being ſubſtantially different from this employment, they might, with the beſt intentions poſſible, fail of nominating thoſe on whom the choice of the people would fall.

From officers of ſuch creation, therefore, little ſecurity could be derived, that the public choice ſhould be fairly certified and faithfully returned, and yet even that little the aſſembly has contrived to diminiſh; and having called together the judges and ſettled the return, it has thought proper that not only innovation but direction ſhould ceaſe, and has left the return to get forward as well as it may. It can be of little conſequence on whom the election has fallen, if a due proviſion is not made for conveying the return, without which the member cannot take his ſeat, with reaſonable expedition, and by a perſon known to be worthy of the truſt; and under this impreſſion, the ſheriff or coroner in former times was directed to bring down the returns within twelve days after they were made. But this over anxious precaution, with many other ſuperannuated rules, the late Aſſembly has diſcovered to be ſuperfluous, and neither time nor perſon are limited or deſcribed for this purpoſe in the preſent act. Now, although a public officer is anſwerable for every breach of official truſt, yet, as a private perſon cannot be called to account for the neglect of what he is neither legally nor politically required to perform, it follows, that if the prothonotary, after receiving the return from the judges, ſhould be unwilling to go into the expence of ſending a truſty perſon down to Philadelphia, which the law does not require him to do, and ſhould put it into the hands of the firſt of his neighbours who was going thither, and that during the journey the return was loſt, or defaced or altered, no perſon can be blamed, becauſe no one can be compelled to bring it.

If it is entruſted to one of the members choſen, the power of precipitating or protracting the public buſineſs, at his pleaſure, is conveyed to him---of taking his ſeat, and repreſenting the county before his brethren arrive, or of withholding their credentials, and *preventing a quorum till he thinks proper to make one.* It is well known that the prothonotaries, not being choſen by the people, nor for a limited time, nor from the nature of the office led into much active communication with their fellow citizens, are not accuſtomed to much of the confidence of the people, though they may be perſonally worthy of it; and it is therefore difficult to explain why the Aſſembly have taken from the ſheriffs a part of their employment, for which, whether executed by themſelves or a deputy, they were perſonally anſwerable, and transferred it to an officer, who, if faithful to his duty, cannot leave his dwelling, and who has not, from the nature of his office, any ſworn and known deputy or ſubſtitute to perform this, or any other part of his buſineſs, for him.

To the ſame reaſons which enlarged the powers of the judges, while it withdrew their appointment from the people, we may perhaps attribute the ſingular inverſion of two offices contrary in their nature, compelling a ſedentary officer to perform the duties of an active one---of ſetting the prothonotary on horſeback, and cauſing the ſheriff to ſit ſtill; namely, to the perſuaſion that it may be preſumed from this act the late Houſe had imbibed,---that it is expedient to accuſtom the people to transfer their reliance from men of their own delegation to officers appointed by government; that it is neceſſary to collect all the difficulties and impediments that can ariſe from innovations, without advantage, convenience or conſiſtency, to familiariſe the people to the confuſion of all that experience has rendered uſeful, and habit reſpectable, till, after the farms have been effectually ſubverted, the principles may be ſucceſsfully attacked, and the people, wearied and diſguſted with the vexatious pageantry of an election, in which they can find neither confidence nor pleaſure, conſent to relinquiſh it altogether.

I ſhall, in another letter, examine the reaſons for abridging the time of the election, and limiting the local confines, within which a freeman may be permitted to be an elector.

A FRIEND OF EQUAL LIBERTY.

Philadelphia, March 4th, 1786.

An ADDRESS to the Inhabitants of the UPPER DIVISION of BUCKS County.

Gentlemen,

YOU are not ignorant, that the removal of the courts of juſtice in the county of Bucks to a place nearly central has been an object long in agitation, and warmly contended for by a number of perſons, whoſe greateſt wiſh is, to ſee *equal liberty* and *equal advantages* common in the county at large. Hitherto they have met with very conſiderable oppoſition, from a large number of intereſted, and a few duped, individuals. The courts of juſtice were firſt eſtabliſhed at the borough of Briſtol, on the river Delaware, the banks of which the moſt early inhabitants generally ſettled, which rendered it a place convenient for thoſe buildings. In proceſs of time, population gradually extending from the river, and attendance on courts becoming *expenſive* and *troubleſome*, it was ſuggeſted by a number of the inhabitants, that the courts of juſtice ought to be central, in reſpect to the then inhabited part of the county. Accordingly petitions were preſented to the Honorable Aſſembly of that day; and, to their honor be it *now* remembered, that notwithſtanding the warm remonſtrances of the very weighty inhabitants of that flouriſhing borough, ſetting forth, no doubt, that it would be a breach of public faith, ruin their village and a number of individuals, they would not ſacrifice the intereſt of the community at large for the emolument of particular perſons, or, what is greater ſtill, the growth and opulence of a port town: They therefore paſſed a law for erecting the public buildings at Newtown, but with this wiſe precaution (having an eye to a future removal, when the county ſhould be compleatly ſettled) *that there ſhould not be expended, in purchaſing the ground and erecting the buildings, more than three hundred pounds.* Here they have continued upwards of ſixty years, a term in which the buildings, put up as a temporary expedient, are become inadequate for the purpoſe. The Court-houſe is ſmall, inconvenient and much decayed; the goal and its appurtenances are nearly uſeleſs. A Grand-Jury, twelve years ſince, being appointed to view them, in order to diſcover what repairs were neceſſary, reported, after examining them very particularly, that the walls and every part were in ſuch a ſhattered condition, that it was their opinion the whole muſt be rebuilt from the foundation. The county is now inhabited nearly alike all over. If there is any difference, the upper part contains the moſt people in proportion to the land. New buildings muſt be erected ſomewhere. Muſt they be erected at Newtown, in the corner of the county, a place of little trade or buſineſs, on no very public road, ex-

tremely inconvenient to all the upper part of the county, and where moſt of the inhabitants can be of little uſe to ſociety, except at the time of courts? Or ſhall we, rather, like our worthy anceſtors, continue to urge a removal to the centre?

Our opponents make a great noiſe about the enormous expenditures of a removal; but this ſeems only deſigned to catch the mean, ſelfiſh and avaricious, who, they judge, would ſooner ſubmit to entail upon themſelves and poſterity an eternal unjuſt taxation, than give a ſmall ſum in hand to exempt themſelves forever. Every year ſtrips the upper part of the county of between two and three hundred pounds, for no other aſſignable purpoſe, than to ſupport the ſeat of juſtice in an uncentral part. The buildings may, at a liberal calculation, coſt three thouſand pounds, of which there is nearly one thouſand pounds ſubſcribed (and much more might be had in this way, if purchaſing juſtice was not ſetting a bad example) to which add the price of the commons and buildings at Newtown, and the reſidue will not amount to much more than a tax of fifteen ſhillings on an able farmer: A ſum which every perſon from the upper part muſt expend, in addition to that which of right he ought, in attending one grand jury at Newtown. When we conſider further, that the buildings, or a principal part of them, muſt now be erected ſomewhere, this argument ceaſes to have any weight againſt a removal to the centre, where lime, ſtones and timber may be procured much cheaper than at Newtown. The calculation here made is no vague conjecture, but deduced from certain principles. We know what ſuch buildings have coſt in neighbouring counties. We know the number of taxable inhabitants in *this*, and how much each one muſt pay of a given ſum levied on the county. The money will not be wanted for a year to come, and, if need ſo require, may be divided into two yearly portions, and one of them ſtill further deferred.

They again urge, That if the ſeat of juſtice is removed, it will endanger the *Peace* of the county. This argument they have ſanctified by the names of thirteen of the magiſtrates, in their official capacity, who have very emphatically declared themſelves the ſupporters of that peace by *precept* and *example*. It is a pity they forgot to inform the honorable Houſe, that ten of theſe peaceable gentlemen lived in the vicinity of Newtown, which might have given the legiſlature a much better idea of their prejudices to a removal. According to theſe gentlemens principles, a large majority of the good people of the county of Bucks muſt be deprived of their rights, for fear of offending ſome teſty perſons who have graſped the poſſeſſion, and threaten to hold it by force. With what a ſarcaſtic ſneer would the worthy patriots of the late glorious revolution have met a propoſition of the kind, from a number of Britiſh magiſtrates, whoſe weightieſt argument in favour of the Declaratory bill ſhould be, that the *peace* of the empire would be diſturbed, if they did not ſubmit. Can it be imagined, that theſe gentlemen had the vanity to think that they, as an official body, could intimidate the repreſentatives of the ſtate from paſſing a law, that would breathe equal juſtice to all, from their inſinuation of its being likely to diſturb the peace? This would be nothing leſs than downright burleſqueing the honorable Houſe.

Thus, gentlemen, you have a brief account how matters ſtand at preſent. It is now ſubmitted to your deciſion, what prudent methods ſhall be taken to obtain a redreſs of our grievances. Shall we, ſtruck with awe and profound reverence to this *mighty* magiſterial petition, ceaſe to proſecute our claim for juſtice, and tamely bend ourſelves down under oppreſſion, to avoid giving offence? Periſh the daſtardly thought! Let us modeſtly and firmly contend for the rights of citizens. It is our indiſpenſible duty. We owe it to ourſelves; we owe it to poſterity.

A FELLOW SUFFERER.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

SATURDAY, February 25, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A letter from the Honorable the Vice-Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council was preſented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, *Feb. 25th*, 1786.

SIR,

THE papers incloſed came too late to become a part of our communication of yeſterday. They are of ſuch a nature as cannot fail to engage the moſt ſerious and early attention of the Houſe, before whom you will be pleaſed to lay them. I am, Sir, with the higheſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
CHARLES BIDDLE, Vice-Preſident.

Honorable the SPEAKER *of the General Aſſembly.*

And on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame, together with the papers therewith tranſmitted, were read the ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. R. Morris, Whitehill and Loller, to report thereon.

A petition from William Healy, ſilver-plater, was read, ſetting forth, that he hath opened a ſilver-plating mannfactory in this city, but notwithſtanding every exertion on his part, his emoluments have been very inconſiderable, owing to the vaſt importation of plated ware from England; and praying this Houſe [illegible] ſuch additional duties on imported articles of this kind, as will tend to promote ſo uſeful a branch of buſineſs.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition and remonſtrance from a number of the taxable freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Bucks, was read, praying the [illegible] of juſtice may be removed from Newtown to a more central part of ſaid county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Elizabeth Ferguſon, read December 20th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. Evans, Work and Trail, to report thereon.

The petition of John M'Pherſon, read October 29th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

A petition from Zachariah Connell was read, praying leave to bring in a bill, for the purpoſe of authoriſing him, his heirs and aſſigns to eſtabliſh and maintain a ferry over the river Youghiogeny, in Buſkin townſhip, in the county of Fayette.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the inhabitants of Fayette county was read, praying againſt that part of the act, entituled "An Act for better regulation of juries," which directs the payment of ſeven ſhillings per diem to each juror, and praying they may be exempted from the payment thereof.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A repreſentation and petition of a committee of the inhabitants of Lancaſter was read, ſetting forth, that ſenſible of the importance of religious impreſſions on the mind, and of the neceſſity of the Sabbath in public worſhip, they have formed themſelves under the direction of the Reverend Samuel Barr, and deſire to be incorporated.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and diſtricts annexed, ſetting forth, that the alterations in the bill entituled "A Supplement to the poor-laws of this commonwealth," will be beneficial and juſt, particularly empowering the Overſeers by law to viſit the paupers [illegible] to make the neceſſary enquiry into their right of reſidence, and to obtain orders for the removal of thoſe who have no legal reſidence therein to their proper place of abode; that they view with concern the rapid increaſe of expence for the ſupport of the poor in the Alms-houſe, the levies laſt year having amounted to the enormous ſum of eleven thouſand five hundred pounds; and ſuggeſting the propriety of enabling the Overſeers of the Poor to ſend the large number of vagrants, and other diſorderly perſons who come to this city, and have not even a reſidence in this ſtate, to where they belong, with leſs expence than that now appointed by law, and to put the management of the houſe on its original baſis, that the vagrants and others, who are able to contribute towards their ſupport, may be compelled to work; and praying this Houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration,

Ordered to lie on the table.

A remonſtrance from the owners of rope-walks within the city and liberties of Philadelphia was read, remonſtrating againſt the petition, &c. of a number of ſhipwrights, and other tradeſmen concerned in the building and fitting of ſhips and veſſels for ſea, read December 24th laſt, ſo far as the ſame reſpects a drawback being allowed on the importation of foreign cordage, imported by foreigners ſolely for the fitting out ſhips built here by their orders.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read December 26th laſt, on the petition of Elizabeth Wilſon, was read the ſecond time:

Whereupon, Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the act, entituled "An Act to give the benefit of trial by jury to the public officers of this ſtate, and to other perſons who ſhall be proceeded againſt in a ſummary manner by the Comptroller-General of this ſtate," extending the benefit of ſaid act to the public officers of this ſtate, who had their accounts ſettled by the ſaid Comptroller previous to the paſſing of the ſame; provided the benefit of ſaid ſupplement be limited to [illegible] days after the paſſing the ſame.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. A. Erwin, Evans and A. Smith, be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing reſolution.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, ſeconded by Mr. A. Smith, Ordered, That Monday next be aſſigned for the third reading of the bill, entituled "An Act for the further relief of the public creditors who are citizens of this ſtate, by receiving on loan certain debts of the United States of America, and for funding the ſame, and for paying the annual intereſt of ſuch loans, and the intereſt of certain debts of this ſtate, every ſix months.

The bill entituled "An Act to aſcertain the number of taxable inhabitants within the city of Philadelphia, and within each of the counties of this commonwealth, and for other purpoſes thein mentioned," was read the third time.

Ordered, That Tueſday next be aſſigned for debating the ſame by paragraphs.

The bill, entituled "An Act to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act to remedy the defects of the ſeveral acts of Aſſembly heretofore made, for regulating the elections of Juſtices of the peace throughout this ſtate, and to eſtabliſh a permanent mode of holding ſuch elections, and to authorize the Juſtices of the Peace of the city of Philadelphia to hold the courts of record of the ſaid city, and to make further proviſion for the due election and return of Juſtices of the Peace elect, was read the third time, in part debated by paragraphs, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for raiſing the ſum of Forty-two Thouſand Dollars, for improving the public roads leading from the city of Philadelphia to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, and towards the improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill," and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs,

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock on Monday next, A. M.

MONDAY, February 27, 1786, A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A memorial from Philip Dalby, of the ſtate of Virginia, was read, ſetting forth, that he was in the month of February laſt called to the city of Philadelphia, to tranſact and negociate ſeveral pieces of buſineſs in which he was intereſted, and which detained him ſeveral days; that having ſettled every thing, and being about to depart, he was ſerved with a writ of Habeas Corpus, iſſued at the inſtance of Francis, a mulatto ſlave, whom the memorialiſt had taken with him as a waiter, to which writ he made ſuch return as he was by counſel adviſed, and waited upon the judges at their chambers, where the ſlave's claim to freedom, and the memorialiſt's claim to his ſervice, were fully diſcuſſed; that the memorialiſt, from the ſtate of the ſeveral claims, was fully convinced that all proceedings thereupon would ceaſe, but, to his great mortification, he was compelled to give attendance before the judges for many days, was detained two weeks longer in Philadelphia than his own buſineſs required, and was at length compelled to give bond, with ſecurity, to attend a trial at the ſupreme court, and to have the ſlave forthcoming at the time of ſuch trial; that he is an inhabitant of Virginia, a free and independent ſtate, governed by its own laws; that he purchaſed the ſlave in that ſtate, where he had reſided ſeveral years, and was deemed and conſidered under the laws of that ſtate as a ſlave for life; from whence the memorialiſt was and ſtill is of opinion, that any queſtion reſpecting freedom between him and the ſlave can only be determined by the laws of the country where they live, and that no tribunal in Pennſylvania, or any other part of the United States, except in Virginia, can take cognizance of ſuch a queſtion; that the memorialiſt, in compliance with the bond given by him, ſent the ſlave in the month of October laſt, to Philadelphia, at which time he had notice that the trial would come on before the ſupreme court; that the trial is poſtponed until April term, when he is again directed to attend with his ſlave, which, if he ſhould fail to do, his bond will be forfeited; that he has been run to the expence of fifty pounds, in defending his property againſt an unjuſt and illegal attack; therefore praying this Houſe to make ſuch order, that the memorialiſt may be diſcharged from all further attendance upon the Habeas Corpus iſſued at the inſtance of the ſaid Francis, and be reimburſed the coſts which he has been ſo unjuſtly run to.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed February 24th, to arrange the ſubject matters of the Meſſage, &c. from the Vice-Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council, and report thereon, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given February 23d, a member preſented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the Baptiſt Church in the townſhip of New-Britain, and county of Bucks," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

Eaſton, Northampton county, Feb. 28, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, the 21ſt day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that certain valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Macungee townſhip, bounded by land of Andrew Wenner, Jacob Strouſe, Jacob Litzenberger, Peter Krack, and others, containing 600 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 223 acres are deeded; whereon are erected a good griſt-mill on a large ſtream of ſpring water, dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes, with a large quantity of excellent watered meadow ready made, and more may be made; late the property of Adam Epler; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

JOHN ELLIOTT, Junior,

In Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, hath for Sale, a large aſſortment of

LOOKING Glaſſes, in plain mahogany frames; Painters Colours, Window Glaſs, &c. Drugs and Medicines in general: Alſo, a quantity of Holland Blacklead Crucibles, and a large Fiſhing Seine.

N. B. He wants to purchaſe a quantity of Linſeed Oil.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-houſe, Brewery and Malt-houſe, near the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The whole in very good repair, and the brewing veſſels upon the beſt conſtruction.

Alſo to be SOLD, or LEASED, about 18 acres of land, five of which are meadow, the whole incloſed with cedar poſts and rails, ſomething more than two miles from the city. Its ſituation high, and ſuitable for a country ſeat. For terms, apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets.

To be LET upon Leaſe

For a number of years, and may be entered upon on the firſt day of April next,

THAT highly improved farm and ſeat, commonly called Hope-Lodge, ſituate in Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, containing near three hundred acres of excellent land. There is on the ſaid premiſes an elegant manſion houſe, 60 feet by forty-five deep, four rooms on a floor, a good tenant's houſe, a good ſtone barn, 60 feet by 40, ſufficient ſtables for horſes and cattle, a good waggon-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, and milk-houſe, an extenſive orchard, a moſt excellent garden, about 25 acres of exceeding good meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to Richard Footman, in Philadelphia; to George Egart, near the premiſes; to John Huſton, at Cheſnut Hill; to John Lawrence, Eſquire, near Norris-town, or to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington.

March 6th, 1786. ¶ J. H. WATMOUGH.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cherry-alley, on Friday laſt, the 17th inſtant, a German Servant Maid, a native of Hanover, ſhe ſays ſhe has three chriſten names, viz. Henrietta Sophia Dorothea Grotin or Groſſin, but goes in the indenture by the name of Sophia Grotin. She ſpeaks the High Dutch very indifferently, and but very little Engliſh; is between twenty and thirty years old, about four feet ten inches high, long viſaged, dark brown hair, has had her ears bored twice for wearing rings, but the holes are now torn and moſt of her fore teeth gone. She took with her a blue cloak with a hood, a double ſhort-gown of cotton on both ſides, two linſey woolſey ſtriped petticoats and one of brown calimanco, a pair of black ſtockings with white clocks, and a pair of ſhoes with large buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid maid, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, about the 20th of January laſt, a certain young man, who called himſelf JOHN HART, came into Bethel townſhip, Dauphin county, late or heretofore part of the county of Lancaſter, where he reſided about ten days, and then borrowed of the ſubſcriber, on the ſecond day of February, a black horſe, about twelve hands high, between five and ſix years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, part of the hoof on the off hind foot is white; promiſing to return ſaid horſe the ſame evening; ſaid young man appears to be about twenty-one years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, has black curled hair, is of a freſh colour, is well ſet, has remarkable thick lips, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, alſo the High German language, though not perfectly; there is good reaſon to believe that his name is Jeremiah Miller; he ſays he underſtands the milling buſineſs, and that he is alſo a weaver. Whoever apprehends the ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and ſecures the horſe, that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, to be paid by

March 6th, 1786. ¶ ADAM WEAVER, Senior.

N. B. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Adam Weaver, junior, of Cheſnut Hill, Philadelphia county, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, without any queſtions aſked.

Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, March 3, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named AMOS NEWFER, near 18 years of age; he is of a thin viſage, brown buſhy hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a light coloured country made cloth coatee, faced with the ſame, a falling collar, wooden buttons, and buttons to the ſleeves; he had alſo two waiſtcoats, one white twilled, the other brown lincey, two homeſpun ſhirts, buckſkin breeches, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one pair black, the other orange coloured, his ſhoes newly ſoaled, with three rows of pegs in the ſoals, and nails in the heels; it is ſuppoſed he took with him a cart whip, and perhaps will want to engage to drive a team. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely NEGRO WENCH, 21 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meazles, and regiſtered agreeable to law. She is an excellent Cook, and capable of the management of a Dairy, having been long in the practice, and ſold for no fault, but for want of employ. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 27, 1786. † PETER MATHER.

New-Jerſey, Suſſex county, Feb. 25, 1786.

THE creditors of John Johnſon, a priſoner for debt in the gaol of the ſaid county, are hereby notified, that he has preferred his petition to the court of Common Pleas of the ſaid county, for the benefit of the act of inſolvency, and that the ſaid court have appointed Monday, the firſt day of May next, for his creditors to ſhew cauſe before the ſaid judges, or any two of them, at the court-houſe in the ſaid county, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhall not be made, for the benefit of his creditors, and he be diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to the directions of ſaid act.

¶ JOHN JOHNSON.

Suſſex gaol, February 25th, 1786.

WHEREAS Joſeph Hurford, of the townſhip of New-Garden, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, obtained a bond from me, for twenty-two pounds, dated the 24th of January, 1785, payable the 25th of December following, in part for a tract of land, lying in ſaid townſhip, for which he gave me a deed to warrant and defend againſt all perſon or perſons claiming any right or title to the ſame, or any thing thereunto belonging: Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law, until ſaid Hurford makes good the ſaid title to me.

March 7, 1786. ¶ JOSHUA PROCTER.

BOSTON, February 20.

We are informed, that in conſequence of the ſquibs thrown out at the Hiſtoriographer, he has expunged above twenty paſſages in his hiſtory, which were favorable to America.

Quere. Whether it would not be a dictate of prudence, that the Rev. D. D. as he has had the peruſal of the private as well as public papers of Congreſs, ſhould ſubmit his hiſtory to their inſpection, before he takes it to a foreign country to be publiſhed.

Feb. 23. The throat-diſtemper, it is ſaid, now rages in Princeton, and other towns in the county of Worceſter, and has, within a few days paſt, produced inſtances of mortality equally melancholy with thoſe experienced by the diſtreſſed family of Mr. John Durant, at Newton.

The ſeveral letters and accounts which have lately appeared in the papers reſpecting a rupture with the Indians, we are aſſured, are mere fabrications, made to anſwer party purpoſes, without the leaſt foundation in truth.

MIDDLETOWN (Connecticut) Jan. 29.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

In your eighth number I obſerved an account of a diſcovery in hydroſtaticks, made by a Mr. Allen, of Martha's Vineyard, viz. ſeparating freſh from ſalt water. The diſcovery is indeed uſeful and important, but not novel.---Captain David Starr, an inhabitant of this town, made an experiment of that kind 20 years ago, and ſucceeded ſo far as to ſupply 1300 men with freſh water ten days. Neceſſity, which is juſtly termed the mother of invention, induced him to the trial, and he doubtleſs would have improved on his original diſcovery, had not want of encouragement, which is too often the misfortune of genius, prevented him from proſecuting his philoſophical reſearches.

NEW-YORK.

March 1. A gentleman from the northward informs us, that a greater exuberance of grain was never known in that quarter than at preſent. During two days at Poughkeepſie laſt week, 30,000 buſhels of wheat were brought to that market, beſides other grain.

A correſpondent aſks, what right have thoſe Europeans, who carry on the ſlave trade, to treat the unfortunate negroes like the brutes that periſh? Are not thoſe unhappy Africans in the ſame rank of beings with thoſe who enſlave them? or do they weakly imagine that the tincture of the ſkin makes an eſſential difference between thoſe unfortunate wretches and their taſk maſters. In ſhort, have not the negroes (were it in their power ſo to do) an equal right to invade this country, and carry its natives into ſlavery? It is high time an end was put to this diabolical traffic, by which trade we violate that glorious and equitable rule laid down by our Divine Maſter, viz. "whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, do ye ſo unto them."

March 2. On Saturday laſt the General Aſſembly of this ſtate was employed in high debate upon the following clauſe of the bill, entituled "An act for emitting the ſum of 200,000l. in bills of credit, &c." viz. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the bills of credit emitted by virtue of this act, ſhall be legal tender in all caſes where any ſuit is or ſhall be brought or commenced for any debt or damages, and the coſts of ſuch ſuits in any ſtage of the proceedings thereof; provided always, that nothing in this act ſhall extend to contravene any treaty between the United States of America and any foreign ſtate or power," which finally paſſed in the affirmative by a majority of twenty. The whole act for emitting, &c. has employed that honorable body ever ſince, and was yeſterday committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 8.

A Correſpondent, under the ſignature of a Farmer, ſays---- "A few days ago I heard, with great pleaſure, a motion made in our Aſſembly for receiving certificates of all kinds in payment for debts due to the ſtate, for lands purchaſed of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania. Theſe debts now amount, it is ſaid, to five hundred thouſand pounds. By receiving certificates for them, the ſtate will ſave an annual intereſt of thirty thouſand pounds! An immenſe ſum to be deducted annually from our taxes. Beſides, it will relieve the induſtrious farmer, who has ſuffered ſo much during the late war, by enabling him to pay his debts to the ſtate at an eaſier rate than with ſpecie or ſtate money, and at the ſame time without injuring the ſtate; for every certificate that receives an intereſt of ſix per cent. is ſpecie to the ſtate. To aſſiſt in calling in the ſtate money, as well as to reſtore its value, ſuppoſe it is made receivable in the Land-office for patents. This will redeem the whole of it in leſs than twelve months, and at the ſame time favor the poor."

Extract of a letter from Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, February 22, 1786.

"Yeſterday commenced the examination of the grammar ſchool, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Hunter. The peculiar accuracy, knowledge and judgment diſcovered by the ſtudents in the claſſics, afforded the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction, whilſt it reflected the higheſt honour upon the care and attention of the director. I aſſure you their progreſs in the Engliſh grammar and ancient hiſtory ſurpaſſed my expectation. The ſpecimens in orthography were beautiful. The after part of the day was taken up in the delivery of orations: The gracefulneſs of motion, dignity of carriage and accuracy of pronunciation, gave the moſt pleaſing proofs of their oratorial talents, and gained the entire approbation of a numerous aſſembly.

On the 16th ult. the legiſlature of South-Carolina appointed John Kean, Charles Pinckney, John Bull, Thomas Bee, and Daniel Huger, Eſquires, to repreſent that ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

On Sunday the 25th ult. arrived at New-York, the brig Count de Galvez, captain Harra, from Cadiz, after a paſſage of ſeventy-one days. In this veſſel came an Arabian horſe, a preſent from his Catholic majeſty to his excellency general Waſhington.

Extracts of letters from Charleſton, South-Carolina.

Jan. 30. "Captain Palmer, of the Nymph, from New-York, informs, that on the 7th inſtant, in lat. 36. 20. and long. 73. 40. ſpoke the brig Alexandria, John Watkins, from Alexandria in Virginia, bound to Liſbon, who unfortunately ſprung a leak, and in great diſtreſs, his pumps being choaked, and could not free the veſſel. Agreeable to his requeſt, captain Palmer ſhortened ſail, and kept in company with him till the 10th, during which time he threw overboard 4 or 500 buſhels of wheat, cleared his pumps, and concluded to ſteer for Liſbon though very leaky."

Feb. 16. "The Lively, captain Spencer, which arrived here in 18 days from New-York, after making Cape Hatteras in three days, was met by a guſt of wind, which drove her into the Gulph Stream, as far to the northward as New-York. She was for ſome time on her beam ends; and in ſuch ſituation, loſt twenty prime horſes, two of which, in New-York, coſt 100 guineas each.

The whole number of horſes, conſiſting of thirty, muſt have been loſt, had they been upon deck; out of thoſe in the hold, one, from the ſituation of the veſſel, fell out and was loſt."

PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Friday, March 3, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the bill, entituled "An act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the ſubjects thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip," was read the third time, and taken up by paragraphs.

And in debating the following paragraph, viz.

Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That each and every of the male white inhabitants of this commonwealth, who, by reaſon of having omitted or neglected to take and ſubſcribe all or any of the oaths or affirmations of allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, as required by the ſeveral laws thereof, or any of them, is or has been debarred of any of the rights of citizenſhip, ſhall immediately from and after his taking and ſubſcribing, before any Juſtice of the peace of the ward, townſhip or diſtrict wherein he reſides, or, in caſe there is no Juſtice of the peace within ſuch ward, townſhip or diſtrict, then, and in that caſe only, before the neareſt Juſtice of the peace to where ſuch perſon reſides, the following oath of allegiance *and abjuration*, be, and is hereby declared to be a free citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges thereof, any law of this commonwealth to the contrary notwithſtanding.

It was moved by Mr. R. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Whelen,

To ſtrike out the words "and abjuration," and carried in the negative.

And in debating the following paragraph, viz.

The oath or affirmation to be as follows, viz.

"I, *A. B.* do ſwear, (or ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I renounce and refuſe all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great-Britain, his heirs and ſucceſſors; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, as a free and independent ſtate; and that I will not at any time do, or cauſe to be done, any matter or thing, that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof: And I do further ſwear, (or ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I never have, ſince the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, voluntarily joined, aided, aſſiſted or abetted the King of Great-Britain, his generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents (knowing them to be ſuch) whilſt employed againſt the United States, or either of them."

It was moved by Mr. R. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Hannum,

To ſtrike out the words, "And I do further ſwear, (or ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I never have, ſince the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, voluntarily joined, aided, aſſiſted or abetted the King of Great-Britain, his generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents (knowing them to be ſuch) whilſt employed againſt the ſaid United States, or either of them;"---and carried in the negative.

The ſaid bill having been fully debated by paragraphs,

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

An ACT for ſecuring to this Commonwealth the Fidelity and Allegiance of the Inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip.

WHEREAS during the continuance of the war lately waged by his Britannic Majeſty againſt the United States of America, the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, for the better ſecuring the liberties and independence thereof, wiſely enacted divers laws requiring certain teſts of allegiance and fidelity from the citizens of ſaid commonwealth: And whereas, many of the inhabitants of the ſaid commonwealth have omitted or neglected to take and ſubſcribe the oaths or affirmations by the ſaid laws required, in the manner and within the times therein ſpecified, whereby they have deprived themſelves of the privileges of citizenſhip, and were thereby prevented from giving ſuch evidence of their allegiance and fidelity to the commonwealth as the public ſafety required: And whereas, ſince the independence of America is eſtabliſhed, and a general peace concluded, it is judged expedient and reaſonable to afford to thoſe perſons of the above deſcription, who are now willing and deſirous, another opportunity of teſtifying their allegiance and fidelity, and thereby adding to the ſecurity of the commonwealth: Therefore

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That each and every of the male white inhabitants of this commonwealth, who by reaſon of having omitted or neglected to take and ſubſcribe all or any of the oaths or affirmations of allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, as required by the ſeveral laws thereof, or any of them, is or has been debarred of any of the rights of citizenſhip, ſhall immediately from and after his taking and ſubſcribing, before any juſtice of the peace of the ward, townſhip or diſtrict wherein he reſides (or in caſe there is no juſtice of the peace within ſuch ward, townſhip or diſtrict, then, and in that caſe only, before the neareſt juſtice of the peace to where ſuch perſon reſides) the following oath of allegiance and abjuration, be, and is hereby declared to be a free citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges thereof, any law of this commonwealth to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The oath or affirmation to be as follows, viz. "I, A. B. do ſwear (or ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I renounce and refuſe all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great-Britain, his heirs and ſucceſſors; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, as a free and independent ſtate; and that I will not at any time do, or cauſe to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof; and I do further ſwear (or ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I never have, ſince the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, voluntarily joined, aided, aſſiſted or abetted the King of Great-Britain, his generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents (knowing them to be ſuch) whilſt employed againſt the ſaid United States, or either of them."

Provided always nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no benefit or advantage to be derived from this act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to any perſon or perſons who have been attainted of high treaſon, purſuant to the laws of this commonwealth, nor to any perſon or perſons who have joined, aided, aſſiſted, abetted, or in any wiſe countenanced the ſavages in their depredations againſt the United States, or any of them, during the late war.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtice or juſtices who ſhall adminiſter the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, ſhall thereupon deliver a certificate to the perſon taking the ſame, ſetting forth the name, ſirname, profeſſion or occupation, and place of abode of the party, as well as the day of the month and year when it was taken: The form of which ſaid certificate ſhall be as follows, viz.

"I do certify that of the townſhip of in the county of hath voluntarily taken and ſubſcribed the oath or affirmation of allegiance and fidelity, as directed by an act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the fourth day of March, Anno Domini 1786. Witneſs my hand and ſeal, the day of Anno Domini

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtice or juſtices of the peace aforeſaid, before whom ſuch oath or affirmation ſhall be taken and ſubſcribed, ſhall keep fair regiſters of the names, ſirnames and additions of the perſons ſo ſworn or affirmed, and the time when, and ſhall, on or before the firſt day of October in every year, tranſmit in writing, under his or their hands and ſeals, to the office of recorder of deeds of his proper county, a true liſt of the names, ſirnames and additions of thoſe, who, within the ſame year, have ſworn or affirmed before them reſpectively; and the ſaid juſtice or juſtices ſhall have and receive therefor, and for the certificate, from the party, the ſum of two ſhillings and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the recorders of deeds in the ſeveral counties in this State are hereby enjoined to record the aforeſaid liſts in books prepared for that purpoſe, and ſhall be paid for the ſame by the juſtices reſpectively who tranſmit the ſame unto him, out of the money they may receive from the parties ſworn or affirmed as aforeſaid, at the rate of twenty five ſhillings for every hundred names, and no more.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix.

SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*** Want of room has obliged us to poſtpone publiſhing the Summary of the Conſtitution of the Society for promoting Agriculture, and the liſt of premiums, until our next.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Clemans, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th inſtant. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. For terms, apply to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 4 w. ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Taunton Iron-works for SALE,

ALL thoſe valuable works, called TAUNTON IRON-WORKS, ſituated in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz. Furnace now in blaſt, and will caſt eighty tons of pig-iron a month, with every building belonging to the ſame new laſt ſummer; together with a ſett of new ſtove patterns, a forge with three fires adjoining the furnace, now in compleat working order, the moſt of the works being new laſt fall;---and for the conveniency of the above, one eighth of a Saw-mill, diſtant one mile from the ſaid works. The purchaſer may be accommodated with a quantity of pig-iron.

The above works are ſituated in a very plentiful part of the country, only ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and eight miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame, thoſe, with other advantages, renders it one of the moſt deſirable purchaſes of the kind. The works are exceedingly well ſupplied by never-failing ſtreams of water; a large body of iron ore ſo near the works, that the teams haul conſtantly three loads each per day, and the metal is well known to be equal to any on the continent, alſo a large tract of woodland adjoining and belonging to the ſame; the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is only fourteen ſhillings per ton. For further particulars apply at ſaid works, to

¶ 6 w. GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT valuable and well improved Farm or Plantation, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, lying pleaſantly ſituated within one mile of Mount-holly, in the county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, of which about 110 acres are cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole tract under good cedar fence; on which there is a good brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole, a new brick kitchen adjoining the houſe, with a pump of excellent water before the door, likewiſe a large barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and many other convenient out-houſes. There are about 30 acres of excellent meadow, and about as much more may be made at a very ſmall expence, and a fine bearing orchard of upwards of 1000 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and capable of producing 100 hogſheads of cyder per annum; beſides other fruits, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, quinces, cherries, mulberries, raſberries, currants, &c.

This plantation is ſuppoſed to have as many advantages as any in this ſtate, which is well known by many, as it adjoins the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, and likewiſe adjoins Rancocas creek that leads to the town of Mount-holly aforeſaid, where ſhallops and other veſſels are paſſing daily from thence to the city of Philadelphia, which ſaid navigable creek abounds with plenty of fine fiſh in the ſummer, and fowl in the winter ſeaſon, and on which there is a very fine landing for lumber, and very convenient for a ſhip-yard for building of ſhips, brigs, or any other veſſels. The farm is well watered, and the plow land is fertile, and good for grain of any kind or paſture, and is thought equal, if not ſuperior, to any in that part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms and view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

JOHN LEE.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer, if ſold, and a reaſonable time given for payment of part of the purchaſe money. March 7, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, hath illegally obtained two notes of Iſaiah Keith, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds, bearing date March the firſt or ſecond, 1785, the ſaid notes read, for value received; but as there never was any value received, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them, till compelled by law.

March 9th, 1786. ¶ ISAIAH KEITH.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

New-York Packet,

JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter, on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf.

March 7th, 1786.

State Lottery Tickets

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

Easton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, the following premiſes, viz. on Monday, the 13th day of March next, at noon, at the houſe of Nicholas Swapenheiſer, in Lower Saucon townſhip, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of Chriſtopher Ruch and Peter Lloyd, and containing about 35 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 20 acres are cleared, with a dwelling-houſe and ſmith ſhop thereon; late the property of John Hunſman; ſeized and taken in execution. And on the day following, at the houſe of Nicholas Fox, in Northampton town, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory ſtone tenement and lot of ground, ſituate in ſaid town of Northampton, on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet; late the property of Jacob Hoover; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Easton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of James Richards, in Mount Bethel townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, bounded by land of John Lockart and William Love, and containing 200 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Benjamin Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Easton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Easton, on the 21ſt day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following premiſes, viz. a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Nicholas Depui, Eſq; Jacob Strowd and others, and containing 500 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, whereon are erected a good ſaw-mill, dwelling-houſes, and other out-houſes, being on a never-failing large ſtream of water; late the property of Thomas Adamſon. Alſo a certain tract of land, ſituate in Upper Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of Morgan Duche and others, and containing 100 acres, more or leſs, with a ſaw-mill thereon erected; late the property of James Wells, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,
February 28th, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 100 acres, with a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, cow-houſe, hay-houſe, barrack, granary, a good ſpring of water and a ſtone houſe over it, a young orchard, and a variety of peach-trees; the land lies high and healthy, four ſtreams of water running through the ſame, one a large ſtream, with a mill-ſeat 16 or 18 feet fall, 15 or 16 acres of meadow, with plenty of water for the ſame, many ſprings on the premiſes, diſtant from Philadelphia about 12 miles, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county.

Alſo to be ſold another Plantation, containing 51 acres, with a brick dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, orchard, a ſpring of water and houſe over it, 9 or 10 acres of meadow, with water for the ſame; about eight miles from the city, in Upper Darby, Cheſter county. Enquire of BENJAMIN MYERS, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, or of LAWRENCE HOWARD, on the above premiſes. ¶

Lower Milford, Bucks county, 2 month 2d, 1786.

WHEREAS there is a ſuit now depending between ROBERT THOMAS, of Lower Milford townſhip, in the county of Bucks, Yeoman, and JOHN FREES, of Richland townſhip, in the county aforeſaid Yeoman, in the Court of Common Pleas for the ſaid county of Bucks, which has not yet been brought to iſſue, though the action was commenced by the ſubſcriber upwards of three years ago: And whereas the ſaid JOHN FREES, ſince the commencement of the ſaid ſuit, hath fraudulently obtained from the ſubſcriber a note of hand, bearing date the ſeventh day of the firſt month, called January, 1786, for the ſum of Eleven Pounds, Two Shillings and Eight-pence, payable in three months after the date thereof: Now this is to caution and forewarn all and every perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I ſhall not pay the ſame until compelled thereto by due courſe of law. ‡ ROBERT THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, containing 27 acres of good land, on which are a good log houſe with a cellar under it, and a well of good water near the door, a log barn and ſtabling, ſome meadow made, and more may be made and watered; alſo a thriving orchard of 50 or 60 apple trees, both grafted and natural, a good proportion of excellent timber, and the whole under good fence, bounded on one ſide by Darby creek, and the other ſide by a new laid out road, known by the name of New Lancaſter road, which runs near the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes and informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſame, who will make a clear title and give poſſeſſion in the ſpring.

Alſo another plantation nearly adjoining the before mentioned, and bounded by the creek and road aforeſaid, containing 50 acres of good land, 8 of which are good watered weadow, and 18 good timber land, the cleared land moſtly freſh, on which are a log houſe near a good never-failing ſpring, a log barn and ſtabling. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. § GEORGE POWEL.

East Whiteland, Feb. 4, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Legatees of JOHN CLOYD, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, to call on the ſubſcriber, who will ſettle and give orders on David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; State Treaſurer, in Philadelphia, who will pay the ſame. † DAVID CLOYD, Executor.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 9th of March next, on the premiſes, a lot of land, ſituate in Pickis's lane, Germantown, containing better than ten acres of Meadow and plough land, being part of the eſtate of the late George Pickis, deceaſed. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. When attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by

February 21, 1786. ¶ ANN PICKIS, Adminiſtratrix.

GRAND LODGE.

THE quarterly communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennſylvania will meet, at their room in Lodge-alley, on Monday, the 27th day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the officers of the ſeveral Lodges under this juriſdiction are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for a houſe in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, ſituate Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing about eleven acres, bounded by lands of Timothy Roberts and George Bennor; the whole is under good fence, about 12 miles from the city, and one and an half from Buſſel-town, on the road leading therefrom, by Van Court's, to North Wales, &c. There is erected on the ſame a good ſtone houſe, part thereof two ſtories high, with three rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole; and a well of good water by the door; a good garden fenced in, about an acre of woodland, a young bearing orchard, a log barn and ſtables, and ſtone milk-houſe; one half part of the premiſes is good meadow, having a good ſtream of conſtant water running through the ſame, and a ſmall ſtream ſufficient for a tan-yard running near the houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, or exchange therefor, are deſired to apply to John Flintham, living in Front-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, in the ſaid city, and know the terms; and for a view of the premiſes, to Thomas Freeman, living thereon. § JOHN FLINTHAM.

American bliſtered STEEL,

Warranted equal in quality to the beſt ſteel imported from England, to be ſold for the very low price of Fifty Pounds per ton, by J. NANCARROW and W. MATLACK, under the firm of NANCARROW and MATLACK, at John Helling's ſtores on Stamper's wharff, and in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; by Greenfield and Humphreys, on Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff; by Caſper Singer and Sons, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; at Benjamin Davies's, ironmonger, in Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; and at Michael Gunkle's ſtore, the north-eaſt corner of Race and Fourth ſtreets.

THE great encouragement the ſaid John Nancarrow has heretofore met with by the large quantities of ſteel he has made at Philadelphia and Trenton, previous to, and during the war, has induced the ſaid Nancarrow and Matlack to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they intend carrying on the ſteel trade in a very extenſive manner, and that no pains ſhall be ſpared to render their ſteel worthy of the character given it; their proceſs being in all reſpects the ſame as that of the moſt celebrated manufactories in Great-Britain. Philadelphia, 11th Month 30th, 1785. cf.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Pittſgrove, Salem county, containing about 180 acres, one half cleared and in good fence, the remainder well timbered, and a large proportion of meadow and bottom thereon. On one part of the premiſes, is a well finiſhed two ſtory frame houſe, large frame barn, and other neceſſary buildings; a good bearing orchard, and other improvements. On another part of the premiſes is a good cedar log-houſe, and other uſeful buildings and may be divided into two farms; there are on ſaid premiſes, three good wells of water, and likewiſe a never failing ſtream right in the centre; the ſituation is pleaſant, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of griſt and ſaw-mills, and places of worſhip of different denominations. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. Jan. 2, 1785. † WILLIAM CRUM.

Philadelphia, 3d of Firſt Month, called January, 1786.

WHEREAS ADAM HUBLEY and GEORGE GRAFF, late co-partners, have aſſigned over to us, the ſubſcribers, their effects, both jointly and ſeparately, for the benefit of their creditors: We therefore deſire all perſons indebted to the aforeſaid partnerſhip of HUBLEY and GRAFF, to ADAM HUBLEY, of Philadelphia, merchant, or to GEORGE GRAFF, late of Lancaſter, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, to pay their reſpective balances to BENJAMIN SWETT, with whom the books and papers of the aforeſaid HUBLEY and GRAFF are lodged; and all perſons having any demands againſt them, or either of them, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſaid BENJAMIN SWETT, who may be met with at his own houſe in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, or at JOHN HOPKINS's, in Water ſtreet, the ſecond door ſouth of Arch-ſtreet, in Philadelphia. As there is a neceſſity of ſpeedily ſettling the affairs of the ſaid ADAM HUBLEY and GEORGE GRAFF, it is hoped due attention will be paid this notification, in the courſe of ſix months from the date hereof, or we ſhall be under the neceſſity of putting the bonds, notes and accounts, of whatſoever nature, into the hands of an Attorney, for recovery.

THOMAS SMITH,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
BENJAMIN SWETT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM WEST, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective balances by the firſt day of May next, to Meſſrs. Francis and John Weſt, merchants, in this city, who are properly authoriſed by the ſubſcribers, Executors of the above mentioned eſtate, to receive the ſame, and give regular diſcharges; and they do hereby notify the ſeveral perſons indebted as aforeſaid, that unleſs their accounts are fully paid off at the time above mentioned, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered by law.

A valuable tract of woodland, containing 45 acres, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, near John Wentz's tavern, will be ſold in lots, at public vendue, on the 25th of March next, at the aforementioned tavern, where the plan may be ſeen. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe the whole before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN NIXON,
tbctf. JOHN DONNALDSON,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery Store, in Front-ſtreet (weſt ſide) ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, has by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt rates,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, } Wines,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Weſt India rum,
Philadelphia and New England rum,
Plain brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Cherry ditto,
Gin in caſks and caſes,
Shrub which makes very fine punch with only the addition of water,
Cinnamon water,
Aniſeed ditto,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Pepper mint ditto,
All ſours ditto,
Spirits of wine,
Fine flavoured rum and wine colouring.

N. B. Good allowance is made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.
Philadelphia, October 19, 1785. 3 m.

WHEREAS Ezekiel Fleming, of Bald Eagle townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, has ſold unto me Joſeph Crall, in Cumberland county, living on Knifley's mill, a certain tract of land of 198 acres and allowance, for which I have given my bonds, that is as followeth, viz. one bond dated the 12th December, 1785, payable 1ſt September, 1786, for one hundred pounds; four ditto each twenty pounds, payable each on the 1ſt of September following, 87, 88, 89, 90, and the laſt for one hundred and ſeventy pounds, which being on the 1ſt of September 91, all dated in one date as above, and payable on the ſaid day. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I will not pay them, as there is a diſpute in the title. ¶ JOSEPH CRALL.

NEW BOOKS

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, at the New Book-Store, in Second-ſtreet, two Doors north of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

1. CONSIDERATIONS on the order of Cincinnatus: to which are added, ſeveral original papers relative to that inſtitution. Tranſlated from the French of the count de Mirabeau---*Price 2ſ6.*

2. The hiſtory of the revolution of South-Carolina, from a Britiſh province to an independent ſtate: including alſo, the operations of the late war in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia; in two large vols. 8vo. illuſtrated with maps, plans, &c. By David Ramſey, M. D. *30ſ.*

3. Original tales, hiſtories, eſſays, and tranſlations, by different hands, one large vol. 8vo. 12ſ6.

4. The Carmelite, a new tragedy, by Richard Cumberland.

5. Guthrie's new geographical grammar, and preſent ſtate of the ſeveral kingdoms of the world: a new edition, containing between 900 and 1000 pages, 18ſ9.

6. Natural hiſtory, general and particular, by the count de Buffon; tranſlated into Engliſh; illuſtrated with above 300 copperplates, and occaſional notes and obſervations. By William Smellie; 9 large vols. *9l.*

7. Encyclopœdia Britannica, or a dictionary of arts, ſciences, &c. on a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes and ſyſtems; comprehending the hiſtory, theory, and practice of each, according to the lateſt diſcoveries and improvements, and full explanations given of the various detatched parts of knowledge, whether relating to natural and artificial objects, or to matters eccleſiaſtical, civil, military, commercial, &c. Together with a deſcription of all the countries, cities, principal mountains, ſeas, rivers, &c. throughout the world: a general hiſtory, ancient and modern, of the different empires, kingdoms and ſtates; and an account of the lives of the moſt eminent perſons in every nation, from the earlieſt ages down to the preſent times; illuſtrated with 340 copperplates; 10 very large 4to vols. *28l.*

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Charleſton-townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moore, deceaſed, Patrick Anderſon and others, on which there are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and ſtabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; alſo two good bearing orchards, two ſpring-houſes, with never-failing ſprings of water, about 70 or 80 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and paſture land. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia. PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not ſold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. January 24, 1786. ¶ 6 w.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT new commodious ſtone Meſſuage or Tenement and Tavern, known by the ſign of the Seven Stars, ſituate at the fork of the great roads leading to Briſtol and Oxford, in the townſhip of Oxford, Philadelphia county, with about 22 acres of Land thereto belonging; there are other convenient buildings on the premiſes, a pump of excellent water, and a young bearing orchard of the beſt kind of apples. It is a high and exceeding healthy ſituation, commands a good proſpect, and is very ſuitable for a tavern, ſtore, or gentleman's country ſeat. The land is good. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. § GEORGE LESHER.

ELIZABETH Gallagher having aſſigned over to the ſubſcribers, for the uſe of her creditors, all and ſingular her eſtate real and perſonal, the aſſignees give notice to all perſons indebted to her and her late huſband, Peter Gallagher, deceaſed, that they pay their reſpective accounts immediately: And thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts properly atteſted.

FOOTMAN & SHIPPEN,)
Jan. 20th, 1786. HARTSHORN & LARGE,) Aſſignees.
JAMES C. FISHER.)

WHEREAS a certain JOHN BROWN, of Cheſter county, has obtained five notes from the ſubſcriber, dated November 14th, 1785, for one hundred pounds, the firſt payable in May, 1786, and the others yearly, which notes were given as the conſideration for a certain tract of land joining Jacob Wagner and Frederick Humbell, and for which he was to make a good and ſufficient title; but as a prior right has been laid on the land, I forewarn all perſons againſt taking aſſignments of the ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them. And as the ſaid Brown has in his poſſeſſion a ſmall piece of writing for a houſe, I hereby caution all perſons from having any thing to do with any writings that he has of mine, as I ſhall never pay or anſwer one copper's worth of them. Witneſs my hand this 13th day of December, 1785. JACOB WAGNER, Sawmiller,
¶ in Green Woods, Cumberland county.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Supplement to the *Pennſylvania Gazette.* No. 2910.

This Day is PUBLISHED,
(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

Diſſertations on *Government*,

affairs of the Bank, and Paper Money, addreſſed to the people of Pennſylvania, on the preſent ſtate of their affairs.
By the Author of Common Senſe.
by *Robert Aitkin*, *William Pritchard* and *Hall* and *Sellers*, Market-ſtreet. Where alſo may be had,
(Price one quarter of a dollar) ſome remaining copies of

Letter to the ABBE RAYNAL,

On the affairs of North-America.
By the Author of Common Senſe.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
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THE HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTION OF SOUTH-CAROLINA

From a Britiſh Province to an Independent State.
By DAVID RAMSEY, M. D.
Member of the American Congreſs. In two volumes.

WANTED at the Delaware Wokrs,

A Number of regularly bred nailors, to be employed in a Nail Factory: Wanted alſo, a number of boys, of eleven years of age and upwards, as apprentices, to be bred to the nailing buſineſs: Such boys will be properly maintained, will be taught to read, write and cypher, and at the end of their apprenticeſhip will receive the uſual freedom dues, and alſo twenty dollars in caſh. For more particular information, apply to Mr. William Young, at the works, Mr. John Little, in Philadelphia, at Mr. Richard Humphreys's, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, James Moore, Eſq; in Cheſter county, or Mr. Thomas Haſtings, at cooper's ferry. JOHN LITTLE, & Co.
February 16th, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, about 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two and an half from the county town, conſiſting of 300 acres, 20 of which are woodland, 14 moſt excellent watered meadow, and the remainder arable land; the whole under good fence. The improvements are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, &c. ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 41. For terms, apply to Col. Thomas Craig, on the Reading road, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. THOMAS L. MOORE.

Darby, Cheſter county, Second month 6th, 1786.

WAS taken up, or ſtrayed within the ſubſcriber's incloſure, a bay MARE, 14 hands high, has neither brand or natural marks, ſuppoſed about 9 years old. The owner is deſired to apply to me in Darby, take his mare, and pay the charges. ¶ JOSIAH BUNTING.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH RUSH, late Coroner of this city and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted. Attendance will be given at his late dwelling, the ſign of the Red Lion, by MARY RUSH, Executrix,
¶ GEORGE INGELS, Executor.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE valuable mills in Allen-town, containing two pair of ſtones, one of which is an excellent pair of burs, with two reels in the merchant box, two ditto, one for country work and one for corn, with an excellent kiln for drying corn for exportation, two good dwelling houſes, ſpring-houſe, barn and out houſes, with thirty-five acres of land, fourteen acres of which is excellent meadow, all joining the above premiſes, with ſeven acres of woodland within two miles of the ſame; the above premiſes are in an excellent part of the country for merchant and country work, and all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and the payment will be made eaſy, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. PETER IMLAY.
Allen-town, New-Jerſey, Feb. 13, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; the lot 26 feet front, and 196 feet deep. Alſo, a plantation, ſituate in Germantown, containing 32 acres, more or leſs, 6 acres of meadow, which may be well watered, 6 acres of orchard containing both ſummer and winter apples, with a good houſe, ſtore and barn. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above premiſes, may be further informed by applying to Peter Buckius, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Black Eagle, or to William Piper, next door to the Red-Lion, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Black Ball, in Third-ſtreet, near where the barracks formerly ſtood, the 17th of January laſt, a certain Henry Hooper, late from New-York, ſuppoſed to be an Engliſhman, who was taken ſick the 30th, died the 9th of this inſt. and was buried the 11th of this inſt. Notice is hereby given to any perſon or perſons whom it may concern, that if they will appear, and diſcharge the coſts attending his ſickneſs and funeral, they ſhall have his cheſt, cloaths and other articles in my poſſeſſion, and if not, they will be ſold by public vendue, to defray ſaid coſts, on the 18th of March next, by * SOLOMON SELL.

WHEREAS a certain Leonard Diller hath obtained a note from me the ſubſcriber, dated the 3d December, 1785, for the payment of thirteen pounds on the firſt day of May then next. And whereas I have not received any conſideration for ſaid note from the aforeſaid Leonard Diller: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to take any aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame.
Lancaſter, Feb. 8, 1786. ¶ VALENTINE RANK.

BRUSHES

Made and ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

ROBERT COE,

In Strawberry-Alley, next door below the Bull's head, where he has for ſale,

A GENERAL aſſortment of country made and imported houſe bruſhes, and ſuch as are for ſhipping uſe, alſo thoſe uſed by the different tradeſmen, ſuch as painters, hatters, tanners, weavers, braſsfounders, ſilverſmiths &c. likewiſe black ball and ſhaving boxes; a reaſonable allowance is made to ſuch as buy by the dozen or larger quantity. Orders from country ſtore-keepers attended to with care and diſpatch. The market price given for hogs briſtles and horſe tails.

N. B. An apprentice is wanted to ſaid buſineſs; none but ſuch as can be well recommended need apply. ¶

NIXON & FOSTER

Have to diſpoſe of,

ST. CROIX RUM, two years old, Ditto of this Crop, and ſome excellent SUGAR.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-third day of March next,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land, whereon the ſaid John Carmichael lately dwelt, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, within about three ſhort miles of the Manor Meeting-houſe; ſaid tract contains 195 acres, is good land for paſture or grain of any kind: There is on ſaid place an elegant well-finiſhed ſtone-houſe, two ſtories high, a good ſtone kitchen adjoining thereto, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a ſtanding ſpring, a tolerable good log barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow watered by a ſmart ſtream of water; it is under good fence, and lies convenient to plenty of lime, which has been tried on ſaid land, and to great advantage; there are about 24 acres of grain in the ground, which will be ſold with the land. The place is healthy, and lies in a good neighbourhood, and near to ſeveral mills and places of worſhip of different kinds. Alſo to be ſold, a large number of Hebrew and Greek authors, fit for ſchools, a good eight day clock, and ſome kitchen furniture. An indiſputable title will be given, and the payments made eaſy. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by §
Feb. 24, 1786. WILLIAM HUNTER, Act. Execut.

On Wedneſday, the 15th day of *March*

next enſuing, will be SOLD, at public Vendue,

A Valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Mill Creek Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, bounded by lands late of Robert Bines, deceaſed, James M'Donal, Jane Reece, Joſeph Ball and Hugh Huſton, containing about 240 acres, with two dwelling-houſes, a barn, and the improvements thereon, 100 acres of the ſaid tract is woodland, and 16 acres thereof good meadow,---being formerly the real eſtate of John Bohanan, deceaſed, late in the Poſſeſſion of Hannah Jordan, of Mill Creek Hundred aforeſaid, deceaſed. The ſaid Premiſes is ſituated about 6 miles from Newport, and eight from Wilmington, and on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport aforeſaid.

Attendance will be given on the premiſes, and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, WILLIAM JORDAN, adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid HANNAH JORDAN, who was executrix of the ſaid John Bohanan, deceaſed.

By order of the Orphans Court of the County aforeſaid.
Feb. 21, 1786. ‖ WILLIAM JORDAN.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Abraham, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d of March next, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation and tract of land, ſituate in East Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 215 and a half acres, with allowance for roads, about one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered. There is about 7 acres of good meadow cleared, and about 13 acres more may be made. On the premiſes are a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good log barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring, and a ſtream of water running before the door; the arable land is naturally productive of all kinds of grain: It is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of merchant mills. On the place is a young bearing orchard, of excellent fruit. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, at the time and place of ſale, by ¶ WILLIAM JAMES, and) Executors.
Feb. 23, 1786. JAMES DUNWOODY,)

N. B. If any perſon chooſes to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, he may apply to Captain Thomas Wynn, who lives on the place.

Montgomery county, February 27, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 17th of March next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premiſes, A valuable plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of James Brooks and others, containing 200 acres of land or thereabouts, on which is erected, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe; together with houſhold goods, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, farming utenſils, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Rrider, and to be ſold, by
ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 27, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 18th of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a Plantation or tract of land, ſituate in New Hanover townſhip, and county aforeſaid, containing fifty-five acres of land, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of John Benter, Jacob Strous, and others. Taken in execution as late the property of John Stonecker, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by
ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 25th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from the Trap, and about 7 from the town of Norris, bounded by lands of John Umſtat, Conrad Pratzman, Iſrael Jacobs, James Hammer, the heirs of John Hammer, deceaſed, and by the river Schuylkill, and containing by computation 250 acres, about 90 whereof are woodland. There is on this place a well-finiſhed ſtone two ſtory houſe, with good cellars, two rooms and a large entry on the firſt floor, three rooms and an entry on the ſecond, and two good rooms in the garret, ſtone waſh-houſe and ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring, near the dwelling-houſe, about 20 acres of meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, and great part thereof watered, a large orchard of grafted fruit, the whole is well watered by ſprings and ſmall ſtreams of water running through it. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the farm capable of being improved to great advantage. Taken in execution as late the property of Benjamin Jacobs, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by
ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.
Montgomery county, Feb. 27th, 1786.

WHEREAS I Chriſtian Eſhelman, in the year 1780, did execute (among others) a bond or writing obligatory unto Peter Armeſhon and others, conditioned for the payment of twenty pounds in gold or ſilver, in the month of May, 1785, being for part of the conſideration money of a certain tract of thirty-two acres of land in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county. And whereas a certain John Hans hath lately claimed part of the ſaid tract of land, and hath brought an action againſt me concerning the ſame: Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, until the conteſt aforeſaid be determined by law.
Lancaſter county, CHRISTIAN ESHELMAN.
Feb. 8, 1786. ¶

WANTED,

AN APOTHECARY for the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY. Apply to Dr. Jones or Dr. Shippen.
N. B. Propoſals will be received till the 25th inſtant.
March 1ſt, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN GROVER, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to produce them, regularly proved, in order that they may be paid. ELIZABETH GROVER, Executrix,
Feb. 28, 1786. JOHN GROVER, Executor. ¶

February 21, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, not to purchaſe any roots, ſhrubs nor trees of any kind of the widow Young, at the place in Kingſeſs, near Schuylkill, where ſhe now lives on, as they are not hers. Any perſon purchaſing any of ſaid things after date hereof, will be accountable for ſuch to the right owners, and will be dealt with according to law; in behalf of the Executors of the eſtate of William Young, ſenior, deceaſed. ¶ MAXIMILIAN LEECH.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Living in Mahoning townſhip, Northumberland county, 14 miles from Northumberland, near the great road leading from Northumberland town to Wyoming,

A TRACT or Piece of deeded land, containing 265 acres; there is on ſaid land a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, and about 30 or 40 acres of clear land, four whereof meadow, and 20 more may be made. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. Feb. 23. 1786. † GARRET BARRY.

Philadelphia, February 24th, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN RUPER, late of this city, innkeeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.
¶ SARAH RUPER, Adminiſtratrix.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber (living about 3 miles from Lancaſter, on the road to Philadelphia,) by an unknown woman, on the 15th day of January laſt, a black HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear mark that appears; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by
Feb. 13, 1786. ¶ JACOB LANDIS.

TO BE SOLD,

The noted and beautiful full-blooded Engliſh Hunter,

SHARP.

HE is an elegant figure, riſing ſix years old, very ſtrong, 16 hands and an half high, a bright bay, with a black mane and tail. His ſtock is reputed equal to any on the continent, and his colts are equal to any in this ſtate. His ſire was the Golden Farmer, and his dam the Willing Maid, both imported from London. A long credit will be given for the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. The Horſe is to be ſeen on the farm of the ſubſcriber, about 9 miles from Cooper's ferry. WILLIAM TOD.
Glouceſter county, Feb. 18, 1786.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; by Mr. Steiner, at the German printing office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lowman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place in Blockley, price ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix ſhillings a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt. ¶ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Charles, deceaſed, are deſired to come in and ſettle their accounts with John Lodwick, in Sixth-ſtreet, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, in four weeks from the date hereof, and they will be paid by
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1786. JOHN LODWICK, and) Executors.
¶ BARBEY CHARLES,)

PURSUANT to an order of the orphans court, will be ſold, at public vendue, at Jacob Highſtler's tavern, in Gwynedd townſhip, the 23d day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a ſmall tract of land, late the property of Gwen Ellis, in Gwynedd aforeſaid, in Montgomery county, containing 20 acres, two thirds thereof cleared, the remainder woodland; adjoining lands of John Jenkins, Peter Lukens and Jacob Surver. Attendance will be given at the time and place aforeſaid, and the conditions made known, by
ROBERT ELLIS, Adminiſtrator.
February 28th, 1786. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Germany townſhip, York county, on the 20th day of October laſt, a ſorrel GELDING, with a white mane and tail, about 3 years old, 13 hands high, has no brand or ear-mark, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Feb. 13, 1786. † EDWARD M'SHERRY.

Best possible image.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's,

FRENCH BURS of various ſizes and dimenſions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; ſeveral odd ones of different ſizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all ſizes commonly uſed, or that may be ordered, of the beſt grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Boulting-Cloths, warranted good:

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, juſt imported from the Manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, and to be diſpoſed of *at the former low rates*, at the ſtores abovementioned, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, *ſome of which are much finer than uſual*:---Thoſe who are unacquainted with this *very difficult article*, may depend on being furniſhed with ſuch CLOTHS as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes *(without the trouble and expence of returning them)* provided they will attend to directions which will be given for affixing them in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

A MILLER wanted on Hire.

An honeſt, induſtrious man (without a family) who underſtands his buſineſs well, and is capable of acting as a Foreman, in a mill which is fully employed on merchants work, ten miles diſtant from Philadelphia, where he will have three or four hands under him; he muſt take upon himſelf all the care of the buſineſs in the abſence of his employer; and ſhould therefore be capable of making entries in a common day book, as well as receiving and paying ſmall ſums of money. He muſt produce unqueſtionable recommendations of his honeſty, induſtry and ſobriety; without which no application need be made. For further particulars apply as above to ROBERT LEWIS & SONS, or ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack-mills, near the ten mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road. Phil. Feb. 28. 6 w.

Reading, Berks county, Feb. 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, and to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of March next, at the houſe of George Voght, tavern-keeper, in Oley, in the ſaid county of Berks, four Meſſuages or Tenements and 500 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Oley aforeſaid, one of which ſaid meſſuages is ſuitable for a tavern or ſtore, and another of them has a tan-yard belonging to it. The whole tract is excellent land, a conſiderable part cleared, and the reſt finely timbered, with a good proportion of meadow, and capable of being divided into ſeveral farms; the ſame being the eſtate of John Leſher; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

‡ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, February 26, 1786.

WAS lately committed to the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. a certain JACOB SEPHEN, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, who partly confeſſed the ſame before the magiſtrate who committed him; and a certain PATRICK BYRNS, by trade a blackſmith, ſervant to JOSEPH BATES, of Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, who, by an advertiſement of the 12th of December laſt, ſigned by ſaid BATES, is ſuppoſed to have committed murder. Their maſters therefore are hereby notified to come, within ſix weeks from this date, pay their charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged on paying their fees.

¶ FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 163 acres of land, lying on the banks of Ancocas creek, in the townſhip of Wellingborough, county of Burlington, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Burlington; there is on ſaid plantation, a good two ſtory brick houſe, 20 feet by 30, a log kitchen, and pump at the door, a commodious frame barn, a bearing orchard of about 6 acres, about 16 acres of meadow, a proportional part of the land cleared, and a conſiderable part of the fencing cedar. The terms are, half the money down, the remainder, on giving ſecurity, very eaſy. The price is 700 l. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Burlington, who can procure a clear and ample title for the above deſcribed premiſes. § WILLIAM COOPER.

To be SOLD, at public Sale,

On the 15th day of March next, as I have declined farming ſome time paſt,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, part in Goſhen, and part in Williſtown, in Cheſter county, within one mile of Goſhen meeting-houſe, upwards of 100 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, whereon is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, cellared all under, a good kitchen, barn, and ſtone ſpring-houſe near the dwelling-houſe, a large garden lately pailed, and a good well near the door, upwards of 20 acres of good meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence, a good bearing orchard, ſome of the land has been well limed; there is plenty of lime to be had within three miles; there is a convenient place for a ſaw-mill or a fulling-mill, as there is a ſmall race dug, and about 12 feet fall. The whole in good repair, and now in tenure of John Hoops and Eliſha Goodwin. The title good. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view the place before the day of ſale, may apply to the owner, near the place. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock, where the conditions will be made known, by ¶ ISAAC WILLIAMS.

N. B. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 20th day of March next (if not ſold before by private SALE,)

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 51 acres, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from the town of Norris, whereon is a large commodious ſtone barn, well finiſhed, good dwelling-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, a well of good water near the door, good bearing orchard, and a good proportion of meadow of the beſt quality; the upland rich and fertile, it having been well manured with lime and dung. This place is ſituate on a public road, within a mile of two merchant-mills, and adjoining Perkioming creek, and is accounted, by good judges, to be equal to any place of its ſize in the neighbourhood; is very ſuitable for a tradeſman, particularly a ſmith, that buſineſs having been for many years carried on there to advantage. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes and informed of the title and terms of ſale, by applying to Iſrael Jacobs or Michael Horning, living near the ſame.

Feb. 10, 1786. ¶ PETER HORNING.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on the premiſes.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

THAT valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, Penſylvania, late the property of Jonathan Palmer, deceaſed, containing 231 acres, more or leſs, about 166 cleared, 16 whereof meadow, 150 plough land, ſuitable for wheat or other grain, and ſeveral of the fields have the advantage of water therein, the remaining part wood land, well timbered. On ſaid plantation is a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, and a well of good water incloſed under the roof, two good barns, ſtables and other conveniencies, a good orchard, &c. An indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Second Month 25th, 1786. ¶ MARK PALMER.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Red Lion, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in Benſalem, near the 14 mile ſtone, one mile from Delaware, where Abraham Vandegrift, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 165 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Vandegrift, Folcart Vandegrift, and others. The ſoil is exceeding good for wheat or other grain. There are about 100 acres of plow land, 15 acres of meadow, the remainder woodland; and there is erected on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, a good frame barn, barracks, a well of good water near the door, and a good garden; alſo a number of fruit trees, ſuch as apples, peaches, pears and cherries. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to John Vandegrift or Jacob Vandegrift, adjoining the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

JOHN VANDEGRIFT,

Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JACOB VANDEGRIFT.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient HOUSE, two ſtories high, and a Lot ſufficient to make a large garden, fronting on Third-ſtreet and Poplar-lane, has a well of good water at the kitchen door, that may be uſed in waſhing. Sundry Lots to lett on ground-rent in the Northern Liberties, ſome of them ſuitable for tanners.

To be SOLD, twelve acres of MEADOW on Tinicum-iſland. Alſo a quantity of meadow and upland HAY, well cured.

Likewiſe an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, beſt ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths, rattinets, durants, hairbines, ſaggathies, ſilk marſeilles quilting, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, beſt ſcarf twiſt, ſewing ſilk, calimancoes, crapes, verdigreaſe, red and white lead, powder, ſhot, pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying-pans, calicoes, checks, moreens, Scots threads, with ſundry other goods, to be diſpoſed of, on low terms, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe. ¶

TEN POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE goal and made their eſcape, laſt night, from Cheſter town, in Kent, and ſtate of Maryland, two Negroe men, viz. Sam. Ben, a young fellow, ſhort but well made, fond of ſpirituous liquors, and is apt to get drunk, has been a ſoldier in the continental army; had on, when he went away, a ſhort red ſoldier coat, the other parts of his dreſs unknown, he is rather yellow than black, and is very healthy. The other named Pompey, a ſlave belonging to John Galloway, Eſq; a healthy young fellow, about five feet ten inches high, pretty bold countenance, and thick lips; had on a country kerſey over jacket, and breeches of the ſame, both white. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes, and delivers them ſafe into the hands of Robert Roberts, in Cheſter-town, ſhall receive the above reward, or one half that ſum if they be ſecured in any goal, ſo the ſubſcriber may get them again, and in the ſame proportion for either of them, paid by GEORGE HANSON, ſheriff of Kent county.

Cheſter-town, Feb. 9, 1786, ¶

P. BARRIERE, & Co.

Have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the 13th door above Market-ſtreet, on the right hand ſide, which ſtore has alſo an opening on Bickley's wharff, the following articles, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits in hogſheads,
Coniac and other Brandy in pipes,
Liſbon Wine in hogſheads and quarter-caſks,
Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks,
Claret in bottles, by the dozen or larger quantity,
Brown Sugar in barrels,
Coffee in ditto.

*** A new three ſtory brick HOUSE, in Union, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, to be ſold or lett, apply to ſaid Barriere, and Co. who will take goods in payment, provided they are in the line of their trade.

WANTED to purchaſe, a PLANTATION, of about 150 acres of land in Pennſylvania, at a diſtance not more than 15 miles from Philadelphia. Apply as above. ¶ 4 w.

SUPPOSED to be ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, near Martinſburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on the night of the 18th inſt. one bay HORSE, well made for the geers, about 14 and an half hands high, a natural pacer, no brand; and one brown MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, four years old, a liſt along her back, rather darker than the other parts of her body, a yellowiſh noſe, and ſome grey hairs in her face, trots natural, and tolerable light, ſlender built, no brand diſcernable; alſo one ſorrel MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, riſing two years old, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no brand, trots natural, not halter broken when taken away. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the reward of FOUR DOLLARS for each one, and if brought home, reaſonable charges paid; and if the thief is apprehended and brought to juſtice, a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS for him, or if more than one concerned, Eight Dollars for each one apprehended and convicted, will be paid by

January 21, 1786. † EDWARD BEESON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark bay MARE COLT, between 2 and 3 years old, no marks to be perceived. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 31, 1786. † LEWIS PAINTER.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable and well known Mill FRIENDSHIP, ſituate on the never failing ſtream of Deer Creek, Harford county, within one mile of its mouth, and only three from Giles's landing, on Suſquehanna, from whence flour may be carried to Philadelphia or Baltimore by water with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety. The neighbourhood is agreeable, remarked for its healthineſs, and affords great quantities of wheat. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet by 45, three ſtories high, with four floors, two water wheels and room for another, and now works with two pair of ſtones, boulting cloths, rolling ſkreens, and all in good order; alſo a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, ſtables, &c. and 30 acres of land. The terms will be one third of the purchaſe money in hand, and the remainder in a reaſonable time. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may get farther information, by applying to the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, or WILLIAM MATTHEW, merchant, Baltimore, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOHN RODGERS, on the premiſes. †

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on at any time,

A Grazing Farm, in good order, in full view of the town of Wilmington, on the river Chriſtiana, containing near two hundred acres, incloſed with a cedar fence, one hundred acres whereof are excellent marſh meadow, defended by a good bank. There are an orchard, a convenient two ſtory brick houſe, a log ditto, and a large brick barn, which has ſtabling under the whole.

Will be leaſed for one or more years, either altogether or ſeparate, being well ſituated to divide for two tenants. If it is not rented, will be let on ſhares. There is a quantity of the beſt hay on ſaid place to be diſpoſed of. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington, or to Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes, in Philadelphia.

¶ JOB HARVEY.

Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey, Feb. 14, 1786.

TO BE LETT,

For four years, and may be entered on immediately, at Moore's town, about nine miles from Cooper's ferry, on the road leading to Mount-holly,

AN elegant, commodious, two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtore, pork-houſe, with a cellar under it, ſmoke-houſe, hay-houſe and ſtables, with a pump of good water before the door. To the foregoing is annexed a lot of two acres, whereon there is an orchard of excellent fruit, and a beautiful garden. It has been a noted ſtand for a ſtore many years, and ſurrounded by a wealthy flouriſhing country, which makes it an eligible reſidence for a merchant. For terms, enquire of JACOB CLEMENTS, in Water-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry, or to DANIEL DE BENNEVILLE, near the premiſes.

TO BE SOLD or LETT,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading to the Valley Forge, and within two miles of the Spread Eagle tavern, containing about 143 acres of good lime ſtone land, about 60 acres of which is as fine woodland as any in the county, the remainder cleared, ſome of which is good meadow; there is on the premiſes a good two ſtory log houſe, newly ſhingled, a good barn, ſtable, &c. Alſo a young bearing orchard. It is now in the tenure of John M'Mullan, and may be entered on the firſt day of April next. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. Feb. 8. 6 w. † JOHN DUFFIELD.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

WAS left, the 25th of Auguſt laſt, at night, in the townſhip of Burlington, by a woman paſſing along to Philadelphia, a CHILD, about ſix weeks old. She was ſeen at Cooper's ferry, and went over to the Old-Ferry at Philadelphia. She is a ſmall woman, and had on a linſey petticoat and gown, and white bonnet. Any perſon that will take up the ſaid woman, proving her to be the mother of the child, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by the Overſeers of the Poor of Burlington.

Burlington, February 1ſt, 1786. ¶ ANDREW CRAIG, ABRAHAM STOGDON.

TO BE LETT,

For the Term of TWO YEARS, and may be entered on the Twenty-fifth of March next,

A WELL finiſhed DWELLING-HOUSE & STORE, three graſs lots, together with a good barn, ſtables, chair-houſe, a good garden, a ſmall bearing orchard of excellent fruit, and a well of good water near the door, at preſent under the tenure of Mr. John Martin, who has kept ſtore there ſeveral years. The above mentioned places are ſituated in a healthy part of the townſhip of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, ſtate of New-Jerſey, near to ſeveral places of worſhip, alſo near to a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill. For further information, enquire of Jeſſe Rambo, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, near Mantua creek bridge, at the ſign of the Heart and Hand, in the county of Glouceſter.

February 8th, 1786. § JOHN RAMBO.

TO BE LETT,

And may entered on the firſt Day of next Month,

A GARDEN LOT, and Dwelling-houſe of four Rooms, with Cellar, Oven, &c. ſituate on Spruce and Broad-ſtreets, to the weſtward of the Houſe of Employment. Apply to

¶ THOMAS MORRIS.

Philad. 2d Month 10th, 1786.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale,

A VALAUABLE PLANTATION, lying in the townſhip of Norriton, and county of Montgomery, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 mile from the new town, called Norris-town, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, called the Egypt road; containing 115 acres and 40 perches, with a ſufficient quantity of good woodland; the cleared land is in good order, as great part of it has been well limed; there is ſome good watered meadow, and more may be made; two good bearing orchards; the buildings are good. For terms apply to ALEXANDER M'CAMAN, on the premiſes. † Feb. 6, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT eſtabliſhed INN in Strawberry-Alley, known by the name of the BULL's HEAD. The Lot is 32 feet in front, extending to the Preſbyterian Meeting Burial-ground. The ſituation being ſo well known, any further deſcription appears unneceſſary.

ALSO, a LOT of GROUND, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, being about 20 feet in front by 77 deep. Enquire of JONATHAN EVANS, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Second Month 7th, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for a houſe of the ſame value in this city,

AN Eſtate of one thouſand and thirty-eight acres of LAND, in what is called the Quaker Settlement, which is eſteemed the beſt neighbourhood and grazing land in Suſſex county, Weſt New-Jerſey. It lies about four miles above Hacket's-town, on the great road to Suſſex Court-houſe, and twelve miles from the Delaware. There are two ſettlements on this tract: one on the great meadows on Pequaeſſe river, containing at leaſt 150 or 160 acres of the meadow (which having ſcarcely any wood or underwood may be reduced by little more than ditching) together with a log-houſe, orchard, and about 70 or 80 acres of cleared lime-ſtone arable upland. The other ſettlement on this tract is ſmaller, having a houſe and about 30 acres of cleared arable upland, and 15 acres of good meadow, which is chiefly mowable, and near as much more may be made. This ſettlement lies on the road from Hacket's-town to the Court-houſe, and has been occupied as a tavern, for which it is a good ſtand. This part of the tract alſo takes in a corner of a fine lake, which covers upwards of 50 acres of ground, and abounds with pike, ſun fiſh, red perch and trout. The lake vents itſelf by a mill-ſtream, which eventually falls into the Delaware through other larger ſtreams. The reſt of the tract is chiefly rough woodland, ſufficient for burning any quantity of lime-ſtone for the farms. There is in the neighbourhood a very extenſive range for cattle and ſtock of all kinds. For terms, and a view of the plan of the premiſes, apply to JOHN D. COXE, Counſellor at law, Front-ſtreet, or COXE and FRAZIER. ¶ 4 w.

MARCH, 1786. THE NUMB. 2911.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1786.

JOHN ELLIOTT, Junior,

In Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, hath for Sale, a large aſſortment of

LOOKING Glaſſes, in plain mahogany frames; Painters Colours, Window Glaſs, &c. Drugs and Medicines in general: Alſo, a quantity of Holland Blacklead Crucibles, and a large Fiſhing Seine.

N. B. He wants to purchaſe a quantity of Linſeed Oil.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-houſe, Brewery and Malt-houſe, near the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The whole in very good repair, and the brewing veſſels upon the beſt conſtruction.

Alſo to be SOLD, or LEASED, about 18 acres of land, five of which are meadow, the whole incloſed with cedar poſts and rails, ſomething more than two miles from the city. Its ſituation high, and ſuitable for a country ſeat. For terms, apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets.

To be LET upon Leaſe

For a number of years, and may be entered upon on the firſt day of April next,

THAT highly improved farm and ſeat, commonly called Hope-Lodge, ſituate in Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, containing near three hundred acres of excellent land. There is on the ſaid premiſes an elegant manſion houſe, 60 feet by forty-five deep, four rooms on a floor, a good tenant's houſe, a good ſtone barn, 60 feet by 40, ſufficient ſtables for horſes and cattle, a good waggon-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, and milk-houſe, an extenſive orchard, a moſt excellent garden, about 25 acres of exceeding good meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to Richard Footman, in Philadelphia; to George Egart, near the premiſes; to John Huſton, at Cheſnut Hill; to John Lawrence, Eſquire, near Norris-town, or to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington.

March 6th, 1786. ¶ J. H. WATMOUGH.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cherry-alley, on Friday laſt, the 17th inſtant, a German Servant Maid, a native of Hanover, ſhe ſays ſhe has three chriſten names, viz. Henrietta Sophia Dorothea Grotin or Groſſin, but goes in the indenture by the name of Sophia Grotin. She ſpeaks the High Dutch very indifferently, and but very little Engliſh; is between twenty and thirty years old, about four feet ten inches high, long viſaged, dark brown hair, has had her ears bored twice for wearing rings, but the holes are now torn and moſt of her fore teeth gone. She took with her a blue cloak with a hood, a double ſhort-gown of cotton on both ſides, two linſey woolſey ſtriped petticoats and one of brown calimanco, a pair of black ſtockings with white clocks, and a pair of ſhoes with large buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid maid, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, about the 20th of January laſt, a certain young man, who called himſelf JOHN HART, came into Bethel townſhip, Dauphin county, late or heretofore part of the county of Lancaſter, where he reſided about ten days, and then borrowed of the ſubſcriber, on the ſecond day of February, a black horſe, about twelve hands high, between five and ſix years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, part of the hoof on the off hind foot is white; promiſing to return ſaid horſe the ſame evening; ſaid young man appears to be about twenty-one years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, has black curled hair, is of a freſh colour, is well ſet, has remarkable thick lips, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, alſo the High German language, though not perfectly; there is good reaſon to believe that his name is Jeremiah Miller; he ſays he underſtands the milling buſineſs, and that he is alſo a weaver. Whoever apprehends the ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and ſecures the horſe, that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, to be paid by

March 6th, 1786. ¶ ADAM WEAVER, Senior.

N. B. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Adam Weaver, junior, of Cheſnut Hill, Philadelphia county, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, without any queſtions aſked.

Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, March 3, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named AMOS NEWFER, near 18 years of age; he is of a thin viſage, brown buſhy hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a light coloured country made cloth coatee, faced with the ſame, a falling collar, wooden buttons, and buttons to the ſleeves; he had alſo two waiſtcoats, one white twilled, the other brown lincey, two homeſpun ſhirts, buckſkin breeches, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one pair black, the other orange coloured, his ſhoes newly ſoaled, with three rows of pegs in the ſoals, and nails in the heels; it is ſuppoſed he took with him a cart whip, and perhaps will want to engage to drive a team. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. For terms, apply to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 4 w. ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Clemans, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th inſtant. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

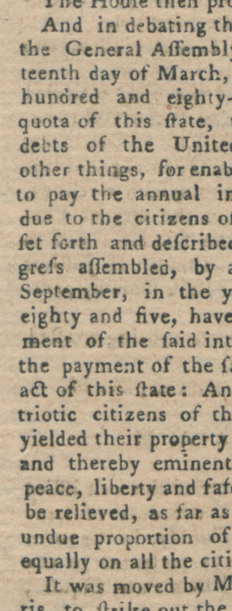
N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

Taunton Iron-works for SALE,

ALL thoſe valuable works, called TAUNTON IRON-WORKS, ſituated in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz. Furnace now in blaſt, and will caſt eighty tons of pig-iron a month, with every building belonging to the ſame new laſt ſummer; together with a ſett of new ſtove patterns, a forge with three fires adjoining the furnace, now in compleat working order, the moſt of the works being new laſt fall;---and for the conveniency of the above, one eighth of a Saw-mill, diſtant one mile from the ſaid works. The purchaſer may be accommodated with a quantity of pig-iron.

The above works are ſituated in a very plentiful part of the country, only ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and eight miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame, thoſe, with other advantages, renders it one of the moſt deſirable purchaſes of the kind. The works are exceedingly well ſupplied by never-failing ſtreams of water; a large body of iron ore ſo near the works, that the teams haul conſtantly three loads each per day, and the metal is well known to be equal to any on the continent, alſo a large tract of woodland adjoining and belonging to the ſame; the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is only fourteen ſhillings per ton. For further particulars apply at ſaid works, to

¶ 6 w. GEORGE HASTINGS.



For NEW-YORK,
THE SLOOP
New-York Packet,
JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter, on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf.

March 7th, 1786.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

SATURDAY, February 25, 1786. A. M.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill, entituled "An Act for the further relief of the public creditors who are citizens of this ſtate, by receiving on loan certain debts of the United States of America, and for funding the ſame, and for paying the annual intereſt of ſuch loans, and t[illegible]tereſt of certain debts of this ſtate, every ſix months," was read the third time: Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Clymer, and ſeconded by Mr. R. Morris, To poſtpone the further conſideration thereof until Thurſday next.

And on the queſtion,---"To agree to the ſame?"---it was carried in the negative.

The Houſe then proceeded to conſider the bill by paragraphs.

And in debating the preamble, viz. "Whereas by an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed on the ſixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, entituled "An Act to furniſh the quota of this ſtate, towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States," proviſion was made, amongſt other things, for enabling the continental loan-officer in this ſtate to pay the annual intereſt of certain debts of the United States, due to the citizens of this ſtate on the certificates in the ſaid act ſet forth and deſcribed: And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by act bearing date the twenty-ſeventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and five, have made ſuch regulations concerning the payment of the ſaid intereſt, as to render it inexpedient to continue the payment of the ſame in the manner directed by the aforeſaid act of this ſtate: And whereas it is juſt and proper, that the patriotic citizens of this ſtate, who in the late arduous conflict yielded their property and their perſonal ſervices to the public uſe, and thereby eminently contributed to the eſtabliſhment of the peace, liberty and ſafety of the United States of America, ſhould be relieved, as far as circumſtances will admit, from bearing an undue proportion of the public burthen, which ought to reſt equally on all the citizens:"

It was moved by Mr. Fitzſimons, and ſeconded by Mr. R. Morris, to ſtrike out the words, "And whereas it is juſt and proper, that the patriotic citizens of this ſtate, who in the late arduous conflict yielded their property and their perſonal ſervices to the public uſe, and thereby eminently contributed to the eſtabliſhment of the peace, liberty and ſafety of the United States of America, ſhould be relieved, as far as circumſtances will admit, from bearing an undue proportion of the public burthen, which ought to reſt equally on all the citizens."

And on the queſtion,---"Will the Houſe agree to the ſaid motion?"---It was carried in the negative.

The aforeſaid bill having been fully debated by paragraphs, on the queſtion,---"Shall the ſame be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. Hannum, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. W. Will, J. Irvine, J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Smith, J. Morris, D. M'Conaughy, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, T. Mawhorter, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, P. Richards, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 41.

NAYS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, G. Logan, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, S. Evans, T. Whelen, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, H. Miller, M. Schmyſer, P Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, A. Eichelberger, G. Woods, S. Wheeler. 22.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

The following bills, having been brought in engroſſed, were ſeverally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame, viz.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act, entituled "An Act for raiſing the ſum of Forty-two Thouſand Dollars, for improving the public roads leading from the city of Philadelphia to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, and towards the improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill.

An ACT for incorporating the Society, known by the name and ſtyle of the Mutual Aſſurance Company, for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire, to ratify and confirm the articles of agreement of the contributors, and to enable them to make ſuitable bye-laws for the better management and proſecution of their deſign.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A memorial from Robert Caldwell, late Captain in the ninth Pennſylvania regiment, was read, praying to be entitled to the ſame benefits and emoluments, officers of equal rank in the Pennſylvania line are entitled to.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Peter Summers, late Lieutenant in the fourth Pennſylvania regiment, was read, ſetting forth his diſtreſſed ſituation, and praying to be allowed half pay during life.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of mechanics and labourers employed in the rope-walks in the city and liberties of Philadelphia was read, remonſtrating againſt the prayer of the petition, &c. of a number of ſhip-wrights, and other tradeſmen concerned in the building and fitting of ſhips and veſſels for ſea being granted, read December 24th laſt, ſo far as the ſame reſpects a drawback being allowed on the importation of foreign cordage, imported by foreigners ſolely for the fitting out ſhips built here by their orders.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from the Judges of the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia was read, ſetting forth, that from the great acceſſion of foreigners to this city, and other cauſes, the ſubjects of litigation in the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia have become ſo numerous, as to require the conſtant and regular attendance of the Judges of the ſaid court for at leaſt three or four weeks in each term, which, together with the buſineſs of the other occaſional and ſtated courts held in this city, employ the whole time of the ſaid Judges in the ſeat of juſtice for near one half the year; and ſuggeſting the propriety and expediency of making a ſuitable proviſion for the Judges of the court of common pleas, either out of the revenues which ariſe or may be made to ariſe out of the ſaid court, or in ſuch other manner as to this Houſe ſhall ſeem meet and proper.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the inhabitants of York-Town, in the county of York, was read, praying leave to bring in a bill for incorporating the inhabitants of the ſaid town, and erecting the ſame into a borough.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition and remonſtrance of a number of the inhabitants of Cheſter county, in behalf of the religious ſociety of Seventh-day Baptiſts within the ſaid county, and elſewhere within this commonwealth, of a ſimilar tenor to that preſented and read February 24th inſtant, was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the ſociety of the Seventh-day Baptiſts reſiding within the townſhips of Eaſt and Weſt-Nantmill, and parts adjacent, in the county of Cheſter, was read, ſetting forth, that agreeably to the petition of Hazael Thomas, on behalf of the ſaid ſociety, a bill was, by the late Houſe of Aſſembly, ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of incorporating the ſaid ſociety, but was afterwards ſuſpended; and praying this Houſe to reſume the conſideration of the ſaid bill, and enact the ſame into a law, that thereby they may be enabled to recover and hold ſuch donations and bequeſts, as have been or hereafter may be made to the ſaid ſociety. Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from divers non-reſident proprietors of new land within this commonwealth was read, ſetting forth, that they are frequently expoſed to great and irreparable injuries by the mode in which the taxes on their unſettled lands are collected; that their lands lying at remote diſtances, and in places with which certain communications are extremely difficult, and the names and reſidences of the collectors being often unknown, ſuch proprietors frequently have it not in their power to tranſmit the monies due for taxes, or even to know their amount, in conſequence of which they are expoſed to the loſs of their lands by ſale, for a ſmall proportion of their real value, for the purpoſe of diſcharging thoſe taxes; therefore praying a law may be paſſed, requiring the aſſeſſors of new townſhips (under ſuch deſcriptions as ſhall be ſufficiently comprehenſive) to tranſmit, within a limited time, to the treaſurer of this ſtate, liſts of all taxes now due from non-reſident proprietors, and ſimilar liſts of all ſuch future taxes, within certain times alſo to be limited; that the treaſurer publiſh, in one or more of the news-papers, the liſts of thoſe taxes, and that within months after ſuch publications reſpectively, all non-reſident proprietors ſhall be obliged to pay to the treaſurer the taxes ſo charged on their lands, on failure of which he ſhall give notice to the reſpective aſſeſſors or collectors to levy the taxes by ſales of their lands.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of James Lees, read December 16th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of Jacob Weaver and others, read December 14th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

A petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of Paſſyunk townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, was read, praying that they may be allowed to ſupport their own poor only.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A remonſtrance and petition from the Managers for the relief and employment of the Poor was read, praying a committee may be appointed to examine into the ſtate of the affairs of this inſtitution, and particularly to inveſtigate the accounts of all monies received and expended for the uſe of the poor.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill, entituled "An Act to aſcertain the number of taxable inhabitants within the city of Philadelphia, and within each of the counties of this commonwealth, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from Jacob Mytinger, late Lieutenant in Captain Van Heer's independent corps of light dragoons, was read, praying this Houſe to grant him a proportionable part of the donation lands, ſet apart for the officers and ſoldiers of the late Pennſylvania line.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, ſtiling themſelves a committee repreſenting fourteen of the principal townſhips in ſaid county, was read, ſtating divers reaſons wherefore the petition from the thirteen Juſtices of the Peace, read December 24th laſt, ought not to be conſidered as an evidence of the ſenſe of the inhabitants of the ſame county reſpecting the removal of the ſeat of juſtice from Newtown; and praying that the ſame may be removed.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Peter January, John Purdon, Robert Aitkin, William Richards and Frazier Kinſley, ruling-elders, members of corporation, and others, members in unity with the religious ſociety or congregation in this city, known by the name of The Scotch Preſbyterian Church in Philadelphia, was read, ſetting forth, that in the deed of truſt for the ground whereon their Houſe of worſhip is erected, a binding clauſe has been introduced, which they apprehend ſubjects them to the ſole and excluſive government and definitive determination of the Church of Scotland in matters of mere œconomy and church government; therefore praying a committee may be appointed, to whom their cauſe of complaint may be more fully made known, to enquire into the premiſes, and to recommend ſuch mode of redreſs as to the ſaid committee may appear reaſonable and meet.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A remonſtrance from 114 inhabitants of the county of Dauphin was preſented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

The Remonſtrance of a Majority of the votable Freeholders and Electors of the County of Dauphin.

YOUR remonſtrants beg leave to expreſs their great concern and anxiety of mind wherewith they are impreſſed, when they obſerve a bill lately printed for public conſideration, entituled "An Act for ſecuring to the commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the ſubjects thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip."

Your remonſtrants beg leave further to obſerve, that they cannot conceive any advantage would ariſe to the commonwealth by admitting a number of perſons to the rights of citizenſhip, who have, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities between his Britannic majeſty and the American ſtates, been our avowed enemies, and who ſtill continue to ſpurn at and hold in contempt every meaſure that was taken to repel the force of a cruel, mercileſs and avaricious foe.

Your remonſtrants are therefore of opinion, that the late nonjurors have already been admitted to privileges far ſurpaſſing the demerits of their paſt conduct, and therefore cannot brook the moſt diſtant idea of ſeeing thoſe perſons, who have indulged themſelves at home in peace and ſecurity, reſtored to the ſame privileges of thoſe who have hazarded their lives, and waſted their eſtates, in defence of that liberty, which they (then) treated with the moſt inſolent diſdain and contempt.

Your memorialiſts and remonſtrants are further of opinion, that it would be very improper, and altogether inconſiſtent with the freedom and ſafety of the ſtate, to admit perſons to the rights of citizenſhip, who have always been enemies to the cauſe of liberty, and injurious to the independence of the American ſtates.

Therefore we would once more obſerve, that in caſe your Honorable Body will proceed to enact laws contrary to the minds of your conſtituents, and repugnant to the welfare of the ſtate, that we will be under the neceſſity of defending that liberty, for which many of our brave fellow citizens ſacrificed their lives to obtain, by ſome other means than that of remonſtrance, prayer or petition; therefore hopes that your Honorable body will not adopt any meaſure, that will reduce to the diſagreeable alternative of once more lifting arms in defence of our rights.

And on the queſtion,---"Shall the ſaid petition lie on the table?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. R. Morris, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Whitehill, F. Watts, P. Kreemer, T. Mawhorter, P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 24.

NAYS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. S. Foulke, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, A. Eichelberger, J. Carothers, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, D. Davis, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. G. Woods, J. Hughes, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, P. Richards, S. Wheeler. 43.

So it was carried in the negative.

A memorial and remonſtrance from 244 of the inhabitants of the county of Dauphin was read, remonſtrating againſt the bill, entituled "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the ſubjects thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip," and praying the ſame may not be paſſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The memorial of Philip Dalby, read February 27th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of the ſociety of the Seventh-day Baptiſts, reſiding within the townſhips of Eaſt and Weſt-Nantmill, and parts adjacent, in the county of Cheſter, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of the inhabitants of York-town, in the county of York, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

The repreſentation and petition of a committee of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, read February 25th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

The petition of the miniſter, elders and members of the Preſbyterian church at Silver-Spring, in the county of Cumberland, read February 23d laſt, was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

The remonſtrance and petition of the managers, elected by the contributors to the relief and employment of the poor in the city of Philadelphia, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Work, Whitehill, Carothers and Wheeler, be a committee, for the purpoſes contained in the prayer of the ſaid remonſtrance and petition.

Petitions from a number of the inhabitants of Mulberry ward, in the city of Philadelphia, were read, praying that the line of diviſion of ſaid ward may be by Saſſafras-ſtreet, from Front-ſtreet to Schuylkill, and not by Third-ſtreet, as propoſed by the bill for erecting part of ſaid ward into a new ward.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed February 25th laſt, on the petition of Elizabeth Ferguſon, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read December 24th laſt, on the petition of Andrew Henderſon and others, was read the ſecond time, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Epiſcopal congregation belonging to St. Peter's Church, in the Great Valley, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, and county of Cheſter," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The following bills, having been brought in engroſſed, were ſeverally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame, viz.

An ACT for incorporating the congregation of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, commonly called Bangor Church, and School, in Church-town, Carnarvon townſhip, and county of Lancaſter.

An ACT for the further relief of the public creditors who are citizens of this ſtate, by receiving on loan certain debts of the United States of America, and for funding the ſame, and for paying the annual intereſt of ſuch loans, and the intereſt of certain debts of this ſtate, every ſix months.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from ſundry inhabitants of the county of Bucks was read, ſetting forth, that while the city of Philadelphia was poſſeſſed by the Britiſh army, during the late war, impreſſed with the urgent neceſſity of exerting every meaſure to avert the then impending danger, which had become the more alarming by the vicinity of the enemy, they contributed their money for promoting the general cauſe, conceiving it perfectly immaterial whether it was loaned to Congreſs in New-Jerſey or Pennſylvania; and as the loan-office for this ſtate was then at Lancaſter, and the road thereto occupied by the enemy, when that for the ſtate of New-Jerſey was held at Trenton, in their neighbourhood, they were induced to depoſit their monies there; that notwithſtanding ſundry laws have been paſſed in New-Jerſey for the payment of intereſt on the public loans, no proviſion hath been made for them, as they are not citizens of that ſtate; therefore praying relief in the premiſes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Robert Robinſon, of the county of Bucks, was read, ſetting forth, that he became ſecurity for Peter Robinſon, his late brother, for the faithful diſcharge of his duty as a collector of militia fines; that the ſaid Peter Robinſon, for a conſiderable time before his death, was deprived of his reaſon, and by this unhappy ſtate of inſanity was rendered incapable of ſettling his accounts; that after his death, there appeared to be due to the commonwealth one hundred and forty pounds nine ſhillings and nine-pence, for the recovery of which money a ſuit at law was inſtituted againſt the petitioner, for which his effects are now under execution, ſo that, unleſs he is relieved by the interpoſition of the Houſe, inevitable ruin awaits him and his family; that the only property left by his ſaid late brother are two certificates for ſervices rendered, amounting, with the intereſt accrued thereon, to the ſum of ninety-four pounds ſix ſhillings and three-pence; therefore praying that the Comptroller-General may be directed to receive the ſaid certificates, in part diſcharge of the aforeſaid debt.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition and remonſtrance of Joſeph Baldwin and Joſeph Vandegrift was read, ſetting forth, that their forefathers, at great coſt and expence, erected and ſupported a ferry acroſs Neſhaminy creek, on the great high-way from the city of Philadelphia to New-York; that the ſaid ferry is now in poſſeſſion of the petitioners as a family eſtate, which they have maintained with reputation through all the hardſhips and difficulties of the late war; that they have purchaſed materials, and entered into a contract for building a floating bridge, which is nearly compleated; that they have ſeen an extract of a petition to the Houſe from Charles Beſſonett and Gerſhom Johnſon, praying leave to bring in a bill for preventing the erection of ſaid bridge, which, if granted, will go near eventually to ruin them; therefore praying to be allowed to compleat the ſaid bridge.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from the committee of the ſubſcribers of the remonſtrance and petition of the freeholders and others, proprietors of, intereſted in, and affected by the fiſheries in the river Schuylkill, was read, reſpecting the operation of the late law regulating ſaid fiſheries, and ſuggeſting divers alterations thereof.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition and remonſtrance from a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the county of Lancaſter was read, reſpecting the militia and teſt-laws, ſetting forth, that the firſt thereof has become in its operations exceedingly grievous and oppreſſive, particularly in the ſaid county; that they do not think it neceſſary to ſay much at this time reſpecting the teſt-laws, as they find, by the minutes of the laſt ſeſſion, they have become a ſubject of the moſt ſerious deliberation, and they rejoice to find its ſupport and progreſs; and praying a continuance of the attention of the Houſe thereto, as an object of which ſight ought not to be loſt, as the iſſue in a reviſion thereof will bleſs many thouſands, and draw upon the Houſe the eſteem and confidence of an impartial and grateful people.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The memorial and addreſs of Captain James Murray, read December 15th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The memorial of Robert Caldwell, read February 28th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act to remedy the defects of the ſeveral acts of Aſſembly heretofore made, for regulating the elections of Juſtices of the peace throughout this ſtate, and to eſtabliſh a permanent mode of holding ſuch elections, and to authorize the Juſtices of the Peace of the city of Philadelphia to hold the courts of record of the ſaid city, and to make further proviſion for the due election and return of Juſtices of the Peace elect," and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs,

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1786. A. M

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A return of the election, held in purſuance of the writ iſſued the 17th day of December laſt, in and for the county of Lancaſter, for a repreſentative in the General Aſſembly, in the room of Edward Hand, Eſquire, who reſigned, was preſented to the chair, and read, whereby it appeared that William Parr, Eſquire, was duly elected therefor: Thereupon,

William Parr, Eſquire, appearing at the table, was qualified conformably to the directions of the conſtitution, having previouſly made the requiſite declarations.

Petitions from a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and diſtricts annexed, were read, of a ſimilar tenor to that read February 25th laſt, reſpecting the bill, entituled "A Supplement to the poor-laws of this commonwealth."

Ordered to lie on the table.

A member, Mr. Robert Clark, preſented to the Speaker a paper, which he ſaid was a memorial and remonſtrance from a majority of the votable freeholders of Dauphin county, againſt the propoſed reviſion of the teſt-laws. The Speaker, after having peruſed it, informed the Houſe that it was of a ſimilar tenor to the memorial from the ſame county, which was diſmiſſed by the Houſe on Wedneſday, the 1ſt inſtant, for the improper terms it contained: Whereupon,

On the queſtion,---"Shall the ſaid memorial and remonſtrance be read?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. Orth, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, J. Thomas, R. Whitehill, F. Watts, P. Kreemer, T. Mawhorter, P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. Total 24.

NAYS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. S. Foulke, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, A. Eichelberger, J. Carothers, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Texler, jun. G. Woods, J. Hughes, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, P. Richards, S. Wheeler. 46.

So it was carried in the negative.

A memorial, ſigned by 624 of the inhabitants of the city and and liberties of Philadelphia, was preſented to the chair, read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

[*For the Memorial, ſee Pennſylvania Gazette*, No. 2900.]

[To be continued.]

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

MARCH 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the honorable the *General Aſſembly*, by a ſupplement to the Lottery Law, paſſed this ſeſſion, have enacted,—"That it ſhall and may "be lawful for the managers of the ſaid lottery, and "they are hereby enjoined and required, to prepare "for the ſecond, third, and fourth claſſes of the ſaid "lottery, pieces of blank paper of equal dimenſions, and of the ſize of the papers upon which "the prizes are to be written, conformably to the "directions of the act, to which this is a ſupplement; and the ſaid blanks, ſo prepared, ſhall "cauſe to be rolled up and tied in the ſame manner, "and as much as poſſible to reſemble the prizes; of "which blanks ſo rolled up and tied, ſeven thouſand "two hundred and ninety ſeven ſhall be put into the "wheel containing the prizes of the ſecond claſs, "and being well mixed with the ſaid prizes, ſhall "be drawn with them."

In purſuance whereof, the honorable the *Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to order, "That "on the ſecond *Tueſday* of *April* next, the Managers "of the State Lottery proceed to the drawing of the "Second Claſs of the ſaid Lottery."

TICKETS in the SECOND CLASS are to be had at the *Lottery-Office* in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

FOR SALE,

ALL that bank and water Lot, commonly called Dickinſon's Burnt Buildings, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Dock; containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet eighty-five feet ſeven inches, and extending from thence the ſame breadth two hundred and fifty feet into the river Delaware. The bank lot bounded northward by John Roſs, eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, ſouthward by John Pinkerton, weſtward by the ſaid Front-ſtreet. The water lot bounded northward by the heirs of George Kennedy, deceaſed, eaſtward by the ſaid river, ſouthward by Iſaac Cox, and weſtward by the ſaid Water-ſtreet. Should no purchaſer offer for the whole, it will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the third day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe, in ſeven lots, viz. Four bank lots: No. 1. From John Roſs's line ſouthward, 18 feet 7 inches. No. 2. From thence 19 feet 3 inches to a 5 feet alley. No. 3. From the north ſide of ſaid alley 21 feet 2 inches; and No. 4. From thence 21 feet 7 inches to the ſaid John Pinkerton. And three water lots: No. 5. From Kenneoy's line 32 feet 3 inches. No. 6. Twenty-two feet 8 inches to a 9 feet wide cartway; and No. 7. From the ſouth ſide of ſaid cartway 22 feet 8 inches to the ſaid Cox's line, agreeably to a plat thereof to be ſeen at the Old Coffee Houſe, and at Roſs and Vaughan's ſtore. Enquire of

DANIEL BENEZET,
LEWIS WEISS,
ROSS and VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1786.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 29th of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at John Nicklin's tavern, in the townſhip of Fallowfield, and county of Cheſter, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, containing 220 acres, adjoining lands of Samuel Futhy, Adam Clendening, and others; late the property of William Pennell, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JOHN HILL,
JACOB MINSHALL, or
JOSEPH PENNELL.

March 6, 1786.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Kingſeſs townſhip, ſix miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 64 acres of upland, and 16 and an half of marſh meadow; there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a well of good water before the door, alſo a convenient ſpring-houſe, a large barn calculated for wintering and feeding of cattle, with a never failing ſpring of water in the yard, a thriving young orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Fifth ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

STEPHEN PASCHALL, jun.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN SHEARER, formerly of Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, late of Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be diſcharged; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment thereof unto the ſubſcribers, before the 30th day of this inſtant March, otherwiſe they will be under the neceſſity of applying to the law for the recovery of the ſame.

¶ PETER SHEARER,) Adminiſtrators.
LUDWIG SHEARER,)

ABSCONDED from his maſter's ſervice, a Servant Man, named Henry Featherſtone, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin long viſage, ſhort curled black hair, by trade a blackſmith. Had on and took with him a white linnen ſhirt and waiſtcoat, a ſhort ſpotted cotton waiſtcoat, a blue cloth coat with white-metal buttons, corduroy breeches, two pair of ſtockings, and other clothes not rightly known. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Reward, paid by

GEORGE GODDARD, Blackſmith.

Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, March 9th, 1786. ¶

ROSEAU, (Dominica) December 9.

Extract of a letter from Captain Marshal, commanding the light rangers, from camp, in the centre of the island.

SIR,

"Yesterday I moved, with what could be spared from the camp, to intercept Balla in his return from Rosaly, on our march through his old camp ground, Charles, the negroe your excellency sent me, being advanced in our front some distance, perceived two centries posted there, and he from that was sure Balla was then in his camp; we immediately marched for it, and after very hard labour we came to a mountain near 400 feet high, which we ascended by the assistance of the vines, and descended in like manner, we immediately got sight of the camp, and saw some few take to the woods, we fired several shot and a few were returned; we set fire to the camp and found a small boy of three years old; a woman was also shot; many different articles were found, such as a new militia jacket, a new coverlid, and some blue jackets, and many small things, 4 firelocks were taken and 6 destroyed, a few pounds of powder we got."

WORCESTER, March 2.

Last Tuesday a number of criminals from the county of Hampshire, who were sentenced to labour on Castle-island for certain periods, passed through this town on their way thither. Among them was Burroughs, the celebrated preacher at Pelham; and an ingenious artist at money making, well known by the name of Wheeler, who is said to have very great knowledge in metals, and almost attained the great aim of alchemy---transmutation. It is to be regretted that such persons who are capacitated for valuable members of society, should unfortunately pursue such measures as to bring infamy, instead of fame and honor, upon themselves.

NEW-HAVEN, February 23.

A mineral spring has lately been discovered in this city, the virtues of which promise great benefits to invalids---A gentleman of the faculty has, without any lucrative views, been at the expence of erecting over it a convenient building, for the accommodation of those who may chuse to make use of it as a bath---It is said to have produced beneficial effects in several instances.

A gentleman lately from London informs us, that a mill is constructing on the bank of the river Thames, and near Blackfriars Bridge, which is to carry thirty-six pair of stones---The great power necessary to produce this great effect is derived neither from water nor from wind, but from a more simple though less obvious source, viz. steam. The whole expence of the mill will be about 36000l. sterling. The great power of steam has been sufficiently experienced in the fire-engine. Its application to the purpose of carrying a mill cannot, we conceive, be difficult to a mechanical genius; and should an easy method of making use of it for this purpose be pointed out, it will obviate the disadvantages which many parts of this country may experience from the drying up of mill streams, and which will increase as the country is cleared up.

NEW-YORK, *March* 8.

The General Assembly of the state of Georgia have passed an act laying ninepence a ton on all British and other vessels, for the purpose of raising a fund for clearing Savannah river; and an act empowering Congress to levy the five per cent. duty.

We hear that a Dutch gentleman has made an offer to the legislature, to furnish the whole of the amount of the debt of the state in specie, on the same security, and on the same terms as the paper medium is proposed to be issued.

March 9. Notwithstanding the formidable opposition to the famous money bill, either in whole, or to particular clauses, from without, it passed the house of assembly on Monday last, and was sent up for concurrence.

We are assured, that the Arabian horse, that arrived from Spain last week, in the Count de Galvez, is a compliment from his Catholic Majesty to the honorable John Jay, Esq; minister of foreign affairs, and not his excellency General Washington, as mentioned in the papers.

We learn that counterfeit half guineas, badly executed, partly of base metal, therefore easily detected, are now in circulation at Kingston, Jamaica; and as it is probable some of them will soon be introduced to America, it is to be hoped that this timely caution will render abortive the intentions of all dealers in this fraudulent article.

The senate of South-Carolina, on the 8th of February instant, Resolved, *nem con.*---that "that house will not receive, during the present sitting of the general assembly, any more petitions from any person or persons banished from that state, or either of their sister states."

WILMINGTON, February 8.

The following came from a gentleman of veracity, who arrived here a few days since, on his way down the country.

A few days ago, a country woman stopped at the inn this side the river Schuylkill. After refreshing herself, she had occasion to get a bank note of the value of £12 changed, which a well dressed man sitting by observed. No sooner than she had taken her departure from the above place, he likewise took his; but pursued quite a contrary route. As soon as he thought she had got out of hearing, he turned about and pursued her. When he had come near he drew out a pistol, and threatened her with instant death, if she did not deliver up her money. She drew her purse from her pocket, and threw it as far as she could from her, saying, since you must have it, I'll give you some trouble for it. He instantly leaped from his horse, and went after it. She siezed the favourable moment, and rode off with speed, when his horse immediately followed after; she, supposing it to be the robber in pursuit of her, gradually mended her pace, until she arrived at her own habitation; when, to her great joy, she found herself in possession of a fine horse, besides 200l. which she afterwards found in the saddle bags. The horse, &c. has since been advertised, but no owner has yet appeared.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 15.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1786. A. M.

THE Committee appointed on the 12th day of November last, to procure an account of the annual expenditures for the civil list, &c. in pursuance of the resolution of this House of the 26th of December, have endeavoured to procure some further information as to the amount of the fees and perquisites of sundry officers of this government, and find----

That there was received by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, between the 7th day of July 1785 and the 7th day of January 1786, a term of six months, for fees and perquisites, £523 12 5, and at the rate of, per annum, £1047 4 10

That there was received by the Naval-Officer of the port of Philadelphia, between the 1st day of May 1785 and the 1st day of January 1786, a term of 8 months, for fees of office, £1384 2 3, and at the rate of, per annum, - - 1845 9 8

That there was received by the Collector for the port of Philadelphia, between the 1st day of Jan. 1785 and the 1st day of Jan. 1786, in commissions and fees of office, - - 767 19 6

That there was received by the Board of Wardens, for wages and fees of surveys, between the 1st day of Jan. and 31st day of Dec. 1785, viz.

For wages, -	£846	5 0
For fees of survey, -	418	7 1
		1264 12 1

That the fees and perquisites of the Collector of tonnage for the port of Philadelphia, between the 11th of April 1785 and the 16th of Jan. 1786, a term of nine months, amounted to £395 10 10, equal to, per annum, - - £494 3 6

Exclusive of his salary of £100. per annum, as Secretary to the Board of Wardens.

Collector of Excise for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the year 1785, amounted to 580 0 0

That the fees of the Register for the probate of wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, between the 25th of August 1785 and the 25th of February 1786, a term of six months, amounted to £246 12 10, equal to, per annum, - 493 5 8

That the Health-officer for the port of Philadelphia received in the year 1785 for fees and perquisites - - - - 243 1 8

All which sums are taken from the returns made by the respective officers.

Your committee applied to the Prothonotary of the city and county of Philadelphia for an account of his fees and perquisites, agreeable to the order of this House, but were answered, that he kept no account of his fees, and had it not in his power to give the information required.

The committee were desirous of extending their enquiries to the officers in the different counties, so as to have laid a general state of the whole before the House, but have not had it in their power to compleat their enquiries.

Nevertheless, anxious to compleat as far as in them lies the business to them intrusted, and which in their opinion is important,

They beg leave to submit their enquiries, as far as they have been made, and to observe,

That, exclusive of the county officers who receive fees and perquisites,

There is raised upon the good people of this state, for the support of government only, the enormous sum of £34,935 9 6, exclusive of the fees and perquisites of the prothonotary of the city and county of Philadelphia, which we estimate at £3500, and amounts in the whole to above £38,000 per annum; a sum which your committee humbly conceive to be much beyond the present ability of the state, and in many instances more than the service requires.

In the 36th section of the constitution of this state it is, among other things, declared, "That whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to to be lessened."

In conformity to which, and to lighten the burdens which here press upon the citizens---Your committee offer the following resolutions:

That the following be made salary officers, and that the fees by them respectively received be paid into the public treasury, viz.

The Prothonotary of the supreme court,
The Prothonotary of the city and county of Philadelphia,
The Naval Officer for the port of Philadelphia, and
Collector of Impost.

And that they be allowed respectively the following salaries:

To the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, per ann.
To the Prothonotary of the city & county of Philadel.
To the Naval-Officer of the port of Philadelphia,
To the Collector of Imposts,

Your committee, considering the great trouble annexed to the office of Collector of Excise of the city and county of Philadelphia, and that for the better collection of that revenue he ought to be allowed a deputy, recommend---

That a salary of £ per ann. be allowed to the Collector of Excise for the city and county of Philadelphia, and that he be directed to employ a deputy, for the better collection of that revenue.

The committee further recommend---

That a salary of £ be allowed to the President of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia.

That the number of Puisne Judges be reduced to

And that the salary of the Judge of Admiralty be reduced to £ per annum.

In the General Assembly of New-Jersey, now sitting at Trenton, a message from his Excellency the Governor of that state was read, together with a letter from Mr. Otto, Charge de Affaires of France, dated New-York, 28th Dec. 1785, requesting liberty for a Botanist of his Most Christian Majesty to purchase a piece of thirty acres of land, for the purpose of facilitating the mutual exchange of trees and plants, &c. of both countries. Committed to Mr. Schenk and Mr. Hall to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Extracts of letters from Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 25.

"The brig Neptune, Capt. Tyrie, arrived on Sunday at Morant Bay, in 25 days from New-York.

"Capt. Morgan of the Minerva, on the 4th Inst. in a gale of wind, lat. 33. 30. saw a brig heaving her lumber overboard. Off the east end of this island, she spoke the ship Nymph, from Virginia, bound to Port Antonio.

"On the 17th October, in lat. 35. long. 17. W. Capt. Blake, in the ship Commerce, from Bristol and Grenada, picked up the crew and passengers of the ship Le Ferme, Captain Jean Duplantier, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, which ship foundered at three o'clock in the morning of the 15th, by lightning, which shivered the mast to pieces, and took a plank out of the side about twelve feet long. Two ladies, the surgeon, and one of the sailors were drowned in the ship: two passengers and one of the officers went off in the yawl and were not after seen: Captain Blake towed the long-boat till he came close in with Madeira; and after supplying them with what they were in want of, sent them all on shore, except four passengers, whom he carried to St. Vincents: during the time they were in the boat they had subsisted on bread and brandy, not having a drop of water.

"The schooner Betsey, Capt. Hunter, from Philadelphia, sprung a leak five days after she left the Capes, and the captain was obliged to throw overboard such lumber as he had on deck, the vessel being in the most imminent danger. This vessel, off Tortuga, was boarded and seized by a French lugger, and taken into Cape-Nichola Mole; but after detention there of only a few hours, the French commander, being convinced he had acted erroneously, suffered her to proceed to her destined port.

"When the sloop Polly quitted North-Carolina, it was the general opinion that the exportation of corn would be prohibited, that article then being very scarce, particularly at Edenton.

Extract of a letter from Boston, March 1.

"Arrived here on Monday last, Captain Gage, in a schooner from Lisbon, 90 days passage---previous to his departure from that port, Captain Cunningham arrived there from Petersburg, and brought a report that an American brig, bound also from Petersburg to Lisbon, had been taken by the Algerines."

A letter from Bridge Town, (Barbados) Jan. 14, says,

"Last night arrived an American ship, called the Favourite, Captain Derry, from Philadelphia, bound to Bilboa: she left the capes the 24th December last, and put in here in distress, having sprung a leak, carried away her mizen-mast, and six feet water in her hold."

On the 5th instant died, at Cohansey, in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, Mrs. PRUDENCE SHEPPARD, wife of Mr. NATHAN SHEPPARD, aged 44 years.---Beloved by a numerous acquaintance, she died universally lamented.----From early life, given to hospitality and every engaging virtue, the neighbourhood where she resided, and her friends at large, most sincerely deplore their loss. As a christian, being for a long period a member of the Baptist Church, she eminently adorned her profession. During her illness she was unto the last fully resigned, departed this life in peace, and now sleeps in Jesus.

Bank of North-America.

March 11*th*, 1786.

THE Directors of the Bank of North-America having had the honour of seeing the very numerous and respectable list of subscribers to the memorial now before the honourable Assembly, in support of the Charter of the Bank, and the Rights and Privileges of Citizenship, conceive it their duty, in this public manner, to acknowledge their grateful sense of the obligations they are under, for the honourable and voluntary aid thus publicly given by their fellow-citizens.

The Bank being originally instituted for the express purpose of aiding the just cause of the United States, at a time when, from the distresses the governments were in, and the total failure of the paper currency, the finances were at their lowest ebb; it therefore affords the most pleasing satisfaction to all persons concerned in promoting the said institution, to find their well meant zeal, at that awful and critical time, so generously remembered by their fellow-citizens at this day.

The Bank having, during the late contest, and until our glorious revolution was happily effected, rendered the public the assistance expected, or rather hoped for from it, and its services in that line being no longer necessary, it has been enabled, by the establishment of peace, to turn its operations and friendly exertions towards recovering the commerce of the country from the distressed and almost annihilated condition in which the war had left it. This being now the principal use and service of the Bank, it rests its cause and merits with the Public, on whose prosperity its own altogether depends.

Signed, by Order of the Directors,
THOMAS WILLING, President.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet at the University next Friday evening, at six o'clock.
March 15. ROBERT PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

For the Benefit of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

THIS EVENING, in the Hall of the University, Mr. WEBSTER will deliver a Lecture on the connection between property and power; the difference in the constitutions of government, the literary, agricultural, and commercial improvements of the United States, with remarks on slavery, climate, &c.

The lecture will begin precisely at half after seven o'clock.

Tickets, without which no person can be admitted, at half a dollar each, may be had at the Bar of the Pennsylvania Coffee-house, and of Messrs. Dunlap and Claypoole, Cruikshanks, Oswald, and Hall and Sellers, in Market-street.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spanish Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

Philadelphia, March 6, 1786.

THE copartnership of COOPER, HARRISON and Co. being dissolved by mutual consent the first of February last, and the subscriber appointed to settle all accounts relative thereto, requests all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said copartnership, are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.

¶ JOHN HARRISON.

N. B. The lumber business is carried on as usual, at Vine-street wharff, by SOUDER and MEGEE.

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

Chesnut near Third-street,

WHERE all kinds of *Public Securities* are bought, sold, bartered or exchanged. The highest price in

READY MONEY,

is given for Depreciation, Loan-Office, Nicholson's, Stelle's, Story's and Pierce's Certificates; likewise, for Continental or either of the States money, Virginia military and treasury Land-warrants, and for every other sort of Continental or State Securities.

COUNTRY PEOPLE,

or those who may want Land-Office papers, and have warrants or patents to pass through the Office, may be supplied with such certificates as are receivable there, and have their whole business expeditiously done, by applying to

¶ FRANCIS WHITE.

Lower Merion, March 14, 1786.

Calicoe Printing and Bleaching.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the merchants, traders, and public in general, that he is now fitting up the Bleach-field, in Lower Merion township, ten miles from Philadelphia, laid out and lately possessed by Daniel Burrel, where he intends carrying on the Bleaching and Printing business, on the same principles they are conducted in Britain. Merchants and traders may be supplied with patterns to suit the fancy of their customers, on the shortest notice, and the farmer and mechanick may enjoy, with satisfaction, the fruit of their domestic industry; he flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in both branches, to give general satisfaction. Pattern books will be lodged in different places for the convenience of the public, of which timely notice will be given. All orders will be duly attended to and gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR.

MEAT taken in to SMOKE,

By JOHN JONES,

In Fifth, four doors below Walnut-street, next door to the sign of the Volunteer.

State Lottery Tickets

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

GRAND LODGE.

THE quarterly communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennſylvania will meet, at their room in Lodge-alley, on Monday, the 27th day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the officers of the ſeveral Lodges under this juriſdiction are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT valuable and well improved Farm or Plantation, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, lying pleaſantly ſituated within one mile of Mount-holly, in the county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, of which about 110 acres are cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole tract under good cedar fence; on which there is a good brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole, a new brick kitchen adjoining the houſe, with a pump of excellent water before the door, likewiſe a large barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and many other convenient out-houſes. There are about 30 acres of excellent meadow, and about as much more may be made at a very ſmall expence, and a fine bearing orchard of upwards of 1000 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and capable of producing 100 hogſheads of cyder per annum; beſides other fruits, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, quinces, cherries, mulberries, raſberries, currants, &c.

This plantation is ſuppoſed to have as many advantages as any in this ſtate, which is well known by many, as it adjoins the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, and likewiſe adjoins Rancocas creek that leads to the town of Mount-holly aforeſaid, where ſhallops and other veſſels are paſſing daily from thence to the city of Philadelphia, which ſaid navigable creek abounds with plenty of fine fiſh in the ſummer, and fowl in the winter ſeaſon, and on which there is a very fine landing for lumber, and very convenient for a ſhip-yard for building of ſhips, brigs, or any other veſſels. The farm is well watered, and the plow land is fertile, and good for grain of any kind or paſture, and is thought equal, if not ſuperior, to any in that part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms and view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

JOHN LEE.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer, if ſold, and a reaſonable time given for payment of part of the purchaſe money. March 7, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, hath illegally obtained two notes of Iſaiah Keith, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds, bearing date March the firſt or ſecond, 1785, the ſaid notes read, for value received; but as there never was any value received, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them, till compelled by law.

March 9th, 1786. ¶ ISAIAH KEITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely NEGRO WENCH, 21 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meazles, and regiſtered agreeable to law. She is an excellent Cook, and capable of the management of a Dairy, having been long in the practice, and ſold for no fault, but for want of employ. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 27, 1786. † PETER MATHER.

New-Jerſey, Suſſex county, Feb. 25, 1786.

THE creditors of John Johnſon, a priſoner for debt in the gaol of the ſaid county, are hereby notified, that he has preferred his petition to the court of Common Pleas of the ſaid county, for the benefit of the act of inſolvency, and that the ſaid court have appointed Monday, the firſt day of May next, for his creditors to ſhew cauſe before the ſaid judges, or any two of them, at the court-houſe in the ſaid county, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhall not be made, for the benefit of his creditors, and he be diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to the directions of ſaid act.

¶ JOHN JOHNSON.

Suſſex gaol, February 25th, 1786.

WHEREAS Joſeph Hurford, of the townſhip of New-Garden, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, obtained a bond from me, for twenty-two pounds, dated the 24th of January, 1785, payable the 25th of December following, in part for a tract of land, lying in ſaid townſhip, for which he gave me a deed to warrant and defend againſt all perſon or perſons claiming any right or title to the ſame, or any thing thereunto belonging: Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law, until ſaid Hurford makes good the ſaid title to me.

March 7, 1786. ¶ JOSHUA PROCTER.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery Store, in Front-ſtreet (weſt ſide) ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, has by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt rates,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Jamaica } Wines,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Weſt India rum,
Philadelphia and New England rum,
Plain brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Cherry ditto,
Gin in caſks and caſes,
Shrub which makes very fine punch with only the addition of water,
Cinnamon water,
Aniſeed ditto,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Pepper mint ditto,
All fours ditto,
Spirits of wine,
Fine flavoured rum and wine colouring.

N. B. Good allowance is made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1785. 3 m.

Eaſton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of James Richards, in Mount Bethel townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, bounded by land of John Lockart and William Love, and containing 200 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Benjamin Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, Feb. 28, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, the 21ſt day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that certain valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Macungee townſhip, bounded by land of Andrew Wenner, Jacob Strouſe, Jacob Litzenberger, Peter Krack, and others, containing 600 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 223 acres are deeded; whereon are erected a good griſt-mill on a large ſtream of ſpring water, dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes, with a large quantity of excellent watered meadow ready made, and more may be made; late the property of Adam Epler; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, February 18, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on the 21ſt day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following premiſes, viz. a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Nicholas Depui, Eſq; Jacob Strowd and others, and containing 500 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, whereon are erected a good ſaw-mill, dwelling-houſes, and other out-houſes, being on a never-failing large ſtream of water; late the property of Thomas Adamſon. Alſo a certain tract of land, ſituate in Upper Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of Morgan Duche and others, and containing 100 acres, more or leſs, with a ſaw-mill thereon erected; late the property of James Wells, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,
February 28th, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The ſale was adverтiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 20th day of March next (if not ſold before by private SALE,)

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 51 acres, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from the town of Norris, whereon is a large commodious ſtone barn, well finiſhed, good dwelling-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, a well of good water near the door, good bearing orchard, and a good proportion of meadow of the beſt quality; the upland rich and fertile, it having been well manured with lime and dung. This place is ſituate on a public road, within a mile of two merchant-mills, and adjoining Perkioming creek, and is accounted, by good judges, to be equal to any place of its ſize in the neighbourhood; is very ſuitable for a tradeſman, particularly a ſmith, that buſineſs having been for many years carried on there to advantage. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes and informed of the title and terms of ſale, by applying to Iſrael Jacobs or Michael Horning, living near the ſame.

Feb. 10, 1786. ¶ PETER HORNING.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on the premiſes.

Montgomery county, February 27, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 17th of March next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premiſes, A valuable plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of James Brooks and others, containing 200 acres of land or thereabouts, on which is erected, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe; together with houſhold goods, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, farming utenſils, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Krider, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 27, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 18th of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a Plantation or tract of land, ſituate in New Hanover townſhip, and county aforeſaid, containing fifty-five acres of land, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of John Benter, Jacob Strous, and others. Taken in execution as late the property of John Stonecker, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 25th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from the Trap, and about 7 from the town of Norris, bounded by lands of John Umſtat, Conrad Pratzman, Iſrael Jacobs, James Hammer, the heirs of John Hammer, deceaſed, and by the river Schuylkill, and containing by computation 250 acres, about 90 whereof are woodland. There is on this place a well-finiſhed ſtone two ſtory houſe, with good cellars, two rooms and a large entry on the firſt floor, three rooms and an entry on the ſecond, and two good rooms in the garret, ſtone waſh-houſe and ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring, near the dwelling-houſe, about 20 acres of meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, and great part thereof watered, a large orchard of grafted fruit, the whole is well watered by ſprings and ſmall ſtreams of water running through it. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the farm capable of being improved to great advantage. Taken in execution as late the property of Benjamin Jacobs, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament

of the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-third day of March next,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land, whereon the ſaid John Carmichael lately dwelt, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, within about three ſhort miles of the Manor Meeting-houſe; ſaid tract contains 195 acres, is good land for paſture or grain of any kind: There is on ſaid place an elegant well-finiſhed ſtone-houſe, two ſtories high, a good ſtone kitchen adjoining thereto, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a ſtanding ſpring, a tolerable good log barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow watered by a ſmart ſtream of water; it is under good fence, and lies convenient to plenty of lime, which has been tried on ſaid land, and to great advantage; there are about 24 acres of grain in the ground, which will be ſold with the land. The place is healthy, and lies in a good neighbourhood, and near to ſeveral mills and places of worſhip of different kinds. Alſo to be ſold, a large number of Hebrew and Greek authors, fit for ſchools, a good eight day clock, and ſome kitchen furniture. An indiſputable title will be given, and the payments made eaſy. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by §

Feb. 24, 1786. WILLIAM HUNTER, Act. Execut.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Red Lion, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in Benſalem, near the 14 mile ſtone, one mile from Delaware, where Abraham Vandegrift, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 165 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Vandegrift, Folcart Vandegrift, and others. The ſoil is exceeding good for wheat or other grain. There are about 100 acres of plow land, 15 acres of meadow, the remainder woodland; and there is erected on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, a good frame barn, barracks, a well of good water near the door, and a good garden; alſo a number of fruit trees, ſuch as apples, peaches, pears and cherries. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to John Vandegrift or Jacob Vandegrift, adjoining the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

JOHN VANDEGRIFT,
Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JACOB VANDEGRIFT.

Montgomery county, Feb. 27th, 1786.

Reading, Berks county, Feb. 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, and to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of March next, at the houſe of George Voght, tavern-keeper, in Oley, in the ſaid county of Berks, four Meſſuages or Tenements and 500 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Oley aforeſaid, one of which ſaid meſſuages is ſuitable for a tavern or ſtore, and another of them has a tan-yard belonging to it. The whole tract is excellent land, a conſiderable part cleared, and the reſt finely timbered, with a good proportion of meadow, and capable of being divided into ſeveral farms; the ſame being the eſtate of John Leſher; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

‡ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of the orphans court, will be ſold, at public vendue, at Jacob Highſtler's tavern, in Gwynedd townſhip, the 23d day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a ſmall tract of land, late the property of Gwen Ellis, in Gwynedd aforeſaid, in Montgomery county, containing 20 acres, two thirds thereof cleared, the remainder woodland; adjoining lands of John Jenkins, Peter Lukens and Jacob Surver. Attendance will be given at the time and place aforeſaid, and the conditions made known, by

ROBERT ELLIS, Adminiſtrator.

February 28th, 1786. ¶

To be SOLD,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 100 acres, with a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, cow-houſe, hay-houſe, barrack, granary, a good ſpring of water and a ſtone houſe over it, a young orchard, and a variety of peach-trees; the land lies high and healthy, four ſtreams of water running through the ſame, one a large ſtream, with a mill-ſeat 16 or 18 feet fall, 15 or 16 acres of meadow, with plenty of water for the ſame, many ſprings on the premiſes, diſtant from Philadelphia about 12 miles, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county.

Alſo to be ſold another Plantation, containing 51 acres, with a brick dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, orchard, a ſpring of water and houſe over it, 9 or 10 acres of meadow, with water for the ſame, about eight miles from the city, in Upper Darby, Cheſter county. Enquire of BENJAMIN MYERS, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, or of LAWRENCE HOWARD, on the above premiſes. ¶

Eaſton, Northampton county, February 26, 1786.

WAS lately committed to the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. a certain JACOB SEPHEN, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, who partly confeſſed the ſame before the magiſtrate who committed him; and a certain PATRICK BYRNS, by trade a blackſmith, ſervant to JOSEPH BATES, of Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, who, by an advertiſement of the 12th of December laſt, ſigned by ſaid BATES, is ſuppoſed to have committed murder. Their maſters therefore are hereby notified to come, within ſix weeks from this date, pay their charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged on paying their fees.

¶ FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient HOUSE, two ſtories high, and a Lot ſufficient to make a large garden, fronting on Third-ſtreet and Poplar-lane, has a well of good water at the kitchen door, that may be uſed in waſhing. Sundry Lots to lett on ground-rent in the Northern Liberties, ſome of them ſuitable for tanners.

To be SOLD, twelve acres of MEADOW on Tinicum-iſland. Alſo a quantity of meadow and upland HAY, well cured.

Likewiſe an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, beſt ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths, rattinets, durants, hairbines, ſaggathies, ſilk marſeilles quilting, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, beſt ſcarf twiſt, ſewing ſilk, calimancoes, crapes, verdigreaſe, red and white lead, powder, ſhot, pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying-pans, calicoes, checks, moreens, Scots threads, with ſundry other goods, to be diſpoſed of, on low terms, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe. ¶

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Abraham, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d of March next, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 215 and a half acres, with allowance for roads, about one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered. There is about 7 acres of good meadow cleared, and about 13 acres more may be made. On the premiſes are a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good log barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring, and a ſtream of water running before the door; the arable land is naturally productive of all kinds of grain: It is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of merchant mills. On the place is a young bearing orchard, of excellent fruit. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, at the time and place of ſale, by ¶ WILLIAM JAMES, and)

Feb. 23, 1786. JAMES DUNWOODY,) Executors.

N. B. If any perſon chooſes to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, he may apply to Captain Thomas Wynn, who lives on the place.

To be RENTED,

And entered on early the enſuing Spring,

A FORGE, Rolling and Slitting Mills, on Brandywine, near the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Apply to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

RUMFORD DAWES,
¶ 6 w. ABIJAA DAWES.
1ſt month 17th, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1786. THE NUMB. 2912.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1786.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

MARCH 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the honorable the *General Assembly*, by a supplement to the Lottery Law, passed this session, have enacted,—"That it shall and may "be lawful for the managers of the said lottery, and "they are hereby enjoined and required, to prepare "for the second, third, and fourth classes of the said "lottery, pieces of blank paper of equal dimen-"sions, and of the size of the papers upon which "the prizes are to be written, conformably to the "directions of the act, to which this is a supple-"ment; and the said blanks, so prepared, shall "cause to be rolled up and tied in the same manner, "and as much as possible to resemble the prizes; of "which blanks so rolled up and tied, seven thousand "two hundred and ninety seven shall be put into the "wheel containing the prizes of the second class, "and being well mixed with the said prizes, shall "be drawn with them."

In pursuance whereof, the honorable the *Supreme Executive Council* have been pleased to order, "That "on the second *Tuesday* of *April* next, the Managers "of the State Lottery proceed to the drawing of the "Second Class of the said Lottery."

TICKETS in the SECOND CLASS are to be had at the *Lottery Office* in Third-street, near Arch-street.

FOR SALE,

ALL that bank and water Lot, commonly called Dickinson's Burnt Buildings, situate in the city of Philadelphia, between Walnut-street and the Dock; containing in breadth on Front-street eighty-five feet seven inches, and extending from thence the same breadth two hundred and fifty feet into the river Delaware. The bank lot bounded northward by John Ross, eastward by Water-street, southward by John Pinkerton, westward by the said Front-street. The water lot bounded northward by the heirs of George Kennedy, deceased, eastward by the said river, southward by Isaac Cox, and westward by the said Water-street. Should no purchaser offer for the whole, it will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the third day of May next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-House, in seven lots, viz. Four bank lots: No. 1. From John Ross's line southward, 18 feet 7 inches. No. 2. From thence 19 feet 3 inches to a 5 feet alley. No. 3. From the north side of said alley 21 feet 2 inches; and No. 4. From thence 21 feet 7 inches to the said John Pinkerton. And three water lots: No. 5. From Kennedy's line 31 feet 3 inches. No. 6. Twenty-two feet 8 inches to a 9 feet wide cartway; and No. 7. From the south side of said cartway 22 feet 8 inches to the said Cox's line, agreeably to a plat thereof to be seen at the Old Coffee House, and at Ross and Vaughan's store. Enquire of

DANIEL BENEZET,
LEWIS WEISS,
ROSS and VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1786.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 29th of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at John Nicklin's tavern, in the township of Fallowfield, and county of Chester, in the state of Pennsylvania,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, situate in the said township, containing 220 acres, adjoining lands of Samuel Futhy, Adam Clendening, and others; late the property of William Pennell, deceased. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JOHN HILL,
JACOB MINSHALL, or
JOSEPH PENNELL.

§ March 6, 1786.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Kingsess township, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 64 acres of upland, and 16 and an half of marsh meadow; there are on the premises a good two story stone dwelling-house, with a well of good water before the door, also a convenient spring-house, a large barn calculated for wintering and feeding of cattle, with a never failing spring of water in the yard, a thriving young orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Fifth street, between Market and Arch-streets. STEPHEN PASCHALL, jun.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of JOHN SHEARER, formerly of Whitpain township, Montgomery county, late of Warwick township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be discharged; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment thereof unto the subscribers, before the 30th day of this instant March, otherwise they will be under the necessity of applying to the law for the recovery of the same.

¶ PETER SHEARER,) Administrators.
LUDWIG SHEARER,)

ABSCONDED from his master's service, a Servant Man, named Henry Featherstone, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin long visage, short curled black hair, by trade a blacksmith. Had on and took with him a white linnen shirt and waistcoat, a short spotted cotton waistcoat, a blue cloth coat with white-metal buttons, corduroy breeches, two pair of stockings, and other clothes not rightly known. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Reward, paid by GEORGE GODDARD, Blacksmith.

Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, ¶
March 9th, 1786.

THE copartnership of COOPER, HARRISON and Co. being dissolved by mutual consent the first of February last, and the subscriber appointed to settle all accounts relative thereto, requests all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said copartnership, are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.

¶ JOHN HARRISON.

N. B. The lumber business is carried on as usual, at Vine-street wharff, by SOUDER and MEGEE.

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

Chesnut near Third-street,

WHERE all kinds of *Public Securities* are bought, sold, bartered or exchanged. The highest price in

READY MONEY,

is given for Depreciation, Loan-Office, Nicholson's, Stelle's, Story's and Pierce's Certificates; likewise, for Continental or either of the States money, Virginia military and treasury Land-warrants, and for every other sort of Continental or State Securities.

COUNTRY PEOPLE,

or those who may want Land-Office papers, and have warrants or patents to pass through the Office, may be supplied with such certificates as are receivable there, and have their whole business expeditiously done, by applying to

¶ FRANCIS WHITE.

Lower Merion, March 14, 1786.

Calicoe Printing and Bleaching.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the merchants, traders, and public in general, that he is now fitting up the Bleach-field, in Lower Merion township, ten miles from Philadelphia, laid out and lately possessed by Daniel Burrel, where he intends carrying on the Bleaching and Printing business, on the same principles they are conducted in Britain. Merchants and traders may be supplied with patterns to suit the fancy of their customers, on the shortest notice, and the farmer and mechanick may enjoy, with satisfaction, the fruit of their domestic industry; he flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in both branches, to give general satisfaction. Pattern books will be lodged in different places for the convenience of the public, of which timely notice will be given. All orders will be duly attended to and gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant, ROBERT TAYLOR.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spanish Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

JOHN ELLIOTT, Junior,

In Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, hath for Sale, a large assortment of

LOOKING Glasses, in plain mahogany frames; Painters Colours, Window Glass, &c. Drugs and Medicines in general: Also, a quantity of Holland Blacklead Crucibles, and a large Fishing Seine.

N. B. He wants to purchase a quantity of Linseed Oil.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-house, Brewery and Malt-house, near the corner of Race and Fourth-streets, in Philadelphia. The whole in very good repair, and the brewing vessels upon the best construction.

Also to be SOLD, or LEASED, about 18 acres of land, five of which are meadow, the whole inclosed with cedar posts and rails, something more than two miles from the city. Its situation high, and suitable for a country seat. For terms, apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Clemans, situate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Messrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey. Said premises contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a sufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is also a good frame brickpaned dwelling-house on the premises. The several advantages consequent from the natural good quality of the soil, and its very agreeable and near situation to the Philadelphia market, are unnecessary to enumerate. Possession will be given the 25th instant. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia.

March 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premises should be sold, a part of the purchase money being paid down, easy terms will be given for the remainder.

To be LET upon Lease

For a number of years, and may be entered upon on the first day of April next,

THAT highly improved farm and seat, commonly called Hope-Lodge, situate in Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, containing near three hundred acres of excellent land. There is on the said premises an elegant mansion house, 60 feet by forty-five deep, four rooms on a floor, a good tenant's house, a good stone barn, 60 feet by 40, sufficient stables for horses and cattle, a good waggon-house, smoak-house, and milk-house, an extensive orchard, a most excellent garden, about 25 acres of exceeding good meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to Richard Footman, in Philadelphia; to George Egart, near the premises; to John Huston, at Chesnut Hill; to John Lawrence, Esquire, near Norris-town, or to the subscriber, in Wilmington.

March 6th, 1786. ¶ J. H. WATMOUGH.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cherry-alley, on Friday last, the 17th instant, a German Servant Maid, a native of Hanover, she says she has three christen names, viz. Henrietta Sophia Dorothea Grotin or Grossin, but goes in the indenture by the name of Sophia Grotin. She speaks the High Dutch very indifferently, and but very little English; is between twenty and thirty years old, about four feet ten inches high, long visaged, dark brown hair, has had her ears bored twice for wearing rings, but the holes are now torn and most of her fore teeth gone. She took with her a blue cloak with a hood, a double short-gown of cotton on both sides, two linsey woolsey striped petticoats and one of brown calimanco, a pair of black stockings with white clocks, and a pair of shoes with large buckles. Whoever takes up said maid, and brings her to her master, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

HAVING discovered a considerable mistake in the report of the committee of the House of Assembly, in your paper of the 15th instant, respecting the amount of my fees of office for the last year, I thought it necessary to lay the following letter and copy of the account on which the committee made their report before that honorable body, in order to rectify the error. I now beg you to give them a place in your paper, that the public mind may also be undeceived. I am, &c.

March 18, 1786. FRED. PHILE.

SIR, Philadelphia, March 15, 1786.

IT was with surprize that I this morning find, by Messrs. Hall and Sellers's news-paper, that the committee of the General Assembly for an account of annual expenditures for the civil list, &c. have stated to the honorable House, that the naval officer had received as fees of office within eight months of the year, ending the first of January last, the sum of £ 1384 2 3. Whereas in truth, the said sum was returned by me to the gentlemen of the committee, as the whole of the fees and perquisites of the naval-office for a full year.

Justice to myself requires that so great a mistake should not pass unnoticed. Therefore I venture to inclose a true copy of the account of fees, &c. for one year, as rendered by me to the committee, with design to obviate the error abovementioned, and to take off the effect it might otherwise have upon the minds of the Members.

I would beg leave to request your Honor to commit the contents of this letter to the House. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, and very humble servant,
FRED. PHILE.

To the hon. Thomas Mifflin, Esq; Speaker of the General Assembly.

A List of fees taken at the Naval-office of the port of Philadelphia, from 1st January, 1785, to the 1st January, 1786, viz.

Inward and Outward Fees.

501 Vessels, to and from Europe, the West-Indies, &c. at 27*s.* each,	£	676	7 0
567 Coasting vessels, one with another, at 17*s*3,		489	0 9
River Crafts,		4	2 0
179 Registers for vessels, at 14*s.*		125	6 0
Endorsement of registers,		4	19 0
51 Bills of health, at 7*s*6,		19	2 6
Certificates,		4	0 0
Registering 2450 entries, from 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of January, 1786, at 6*d.*		61	5 0
	£	1384	2 3
To a clerk's salary per annum, £ 200			
Office rent, fire wood, books, paper, pens and ink, &c. 100			
----- deduct		300	0 0
Remains	£	1084	2 3

I must observe, that in pursuance of a request made to me by a letter dated the 14th January, 1786, from Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq; (as Chairman of the committee of the General Assembly, for an account of the annual expenditures of the civil list, &c.) to render him a true return of the yearly amount of the fees and perquisites of the naval-office, agreeable to a resolve of the General Assembly, made December 26th, 1785, I sent him the above statement of my account of fees, inclosed in a letter directed to Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq; the contents were as follows.

"SIR,

"Agreeable to your request, I herewith send you inclosed a true account of fees and perquisites taken at the naval-office from the 1st of January, 1785, to the 1st of January, 1786.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your very humble servant,
FRED. PHILE."

Tredyffrin township, Chester county, March 17, 1786.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Friday, the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, either for a term of six years or for ever,

A STONE Messuage, Grist-mill, and Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, in the Valley, near Howell's tavern, where the road leading to Sweed's Ford and the Yellow-spring road intersect each other, about one mile from the Lancaster road, and 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The plantation contains about 30 acres of land, 16 whereof are good arable land, under high lime and dung manure, and yielded for 7 or 8 years past from 200 to 250 bushels of grain per annum, with an orchard of about 80 apple trees thereon, and some peach trees; about 3 acres and an half are good watered meadow, and are generally mowed three times per annum; the remainder is fine woodland. The messuage or dwelling-house and mill are all of stone, and in good order; the mill hath two setts of stones, one for merchant and one sett for country work custom, of which last particularly there is a very great run; the whole of the mill gears are in the best order. The water is a never-failing stream, with about 22 feet fall, consisting of several fine springs, one whereof in particular falls directly upon the wheel, and is clear of ice the whole winter through; there is also a large stone barn about 4 years old, well built and very convenient, with good stone stables on both sides; there are further on the premises, a log distillery, with two distills and all other utensils for carrying on the distillery; the water, by means of a small canal, runs out of the mill-race into the distills, which makes it convenient; also a lime-kiln in good order, and a rich lime stone quarry; wood in great plenty may be had near the kiln, very cheap, or on halves for lime. The title is indisputable. The terms of sale and payment (which will be easy) will be made known at the time and place of sale, and attendance will be given, by

¶ CASPER STEINMETZ.

N. B. Possession will be delivered on the first day of May next.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A TWO story log Dwelling-house, and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Lebanon, in the county of Dauphin, on the main street leading from Lancaster; likewise a certain tract or piece of land, situate and lying in the township of Bethel, in Berks county, containing about 200 acres of excellent land, on which there is a never-failing stream of water, sufficient to drive a grist-mill or saw-mill; adjoining lands of Frederick Sheafer. Whoever inclines to purchase the above described lot, and piece of land, can apply to ELIZABETH PATTON, in the town of Lebanon, or to ROBERT COLEMAN, iron-master, of Lancaster county, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Patton, deceased. March 15, 1786. ¶

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Some obſervations were made in your Gazette of the 8th inſtant, on the act of Aſſembly for regulating general elections, and to prevent frauds therein, which was paſſed on the 13th day of September laſt, by one who aſſumed the ſignature of *A Friend to Equal Liberty*. The ſequel of them was expected in your laſt paper. It did not appear. The following remarks upon the obſervations ſeem to be neceſſary, and your impartiality will, doubtleſs, give them a place in your next week's publication.

YOUR correſpondent finds much fault with the regulations made by the late act, and ſtates his objections to them under three heads, viz. Innovations, in the mode of conducting theſe objections; innovations, in reſtraining the right of voting to certain hours; and in a like reſtraint of it to certain places.

The uſe of the word *innovation*, when cenſuring the late act, is neither liberal nor candid. Are all alterations bad, in the nature of them? And yet this writer ſeems to lay great ſtreſs on this idea. Suppoſe that the regulations were indeed generally new, what then? The great queſtion is, will they ſecure the important and invaluable rights of the community in the exerciſe of the greateſt act of ſovereignty to which the people at large are called? Former aſſemblies have, without blame, innovated upon former practice in this delicate buſineſs. In February, 1766, great *innovations* were made: The modes of election were wholly new modelled by an act then paſſed. By this, the appointment of the aſſiſtant judges was taken from the ſheriff, who had, till then, appointed them at his diſcretion, and it was given to the inſpectors, who were, on this occaſion, themſelves increaſed in number from eight in each county to one for each townſhip; and inſtead of ſitting all together, were diſtributed in parties of not leſs than four, nor more than ſix, at the ſeveral windows and doors of the houſe where the election was holden. By this act too, every freeman was very properly confined to vote with the inſpector of his own townſhip or ward. Theſe are ſome of the *innovations* then introduced. We deſcend not to the liſts of taxables to be put in the hand of each inſpector; the ſecuring of the tally papers, poll liſts and tickets, and other matters, now firſt provided for.

Inverting the order of this Friend to equal Liberty, his laſt claſs of innovations ſhall be firſt taken up, viz. The reſtraining of the electors to vote at certain places. To this, it is anſwered, that if Mr. Obſervator will caſt his eye over the former election laws, he will find that this which was indeed an innovation of 1766, ought not to be charged upon the act of 1785. It was a direct conſequence of calling for an inſpector from each townſhip, and claſſing thoſe officers at ſeparate windows. Of what uſe would it be to put a liſt of the taxables of a townſhip into their inſpector's hand, or how would he mark off each perſon, voted, unleſs the inhabitants of the place were ſent to him? Doth this writer wiſh to ſee 4 or 500 inhabitants of one county leave home in a body, on the day of election, to overpower the people of the next county, met to chuſe the repreſentatives aſſigned to them? Or would he countenance another inſtance of a crowd of ſoldiers, quartered in the county of Philadelphia, in paſſing into the city, to carry the city election by the force of numbers? Such proceedings were as much againſt law four years ago, as they would be under the late act.

The ſecond head of innovation has no advocate. This was indeed a groſs blunder, which coſt ſome of the authors of it their ſeats. To reſtrain the time of holding the poll, would manifeſtly invite to greater abuſes, than the continuing it into the night. A ſett of artful Judges and inſpectors might deſignedly open the election very late, and by miſpending the hours allowed for holding of it, cloſe the election before half of the electors had polled. As the city election laſt October, though the poll was begun early, and continued without delay, yet, in ſome of the wards, the freemen had not time nor opportunity to give in their tickets, and when the doors and windows were ſhut at eight of the clock, there were hundreds ſtanding without, with their votes in their hands.

But the firſt of theſe claſſes of innovation demands more attention. The rejecting of the ſheriff from being judge of the election is the moſt conſiderable of them. This officer is generally *two* in every *three* years, himſelf a candidate for office. Is it proper he ſhould be judge in his own cauſe? In England, it is far otherwiſe. There the ſheriff, appointed by the king, is ſole judge at the choice of members of parliament; but the rule is, that *therefore* he cannot return himſelf. He is incapable of being choſen, becauſe he ſits as judge. Hence King James I. wiſhing to exclude Sir Edward Coke from the Houſe of Commons, declared him ſheriff of the county. In Pennſylvania, ſince the diſtribution of the elections of moſt counties to two or more diſtricts, the ſheriff cannot attend at every place, and therefore it is leſs neceſſary he ſhould intermeddle at all. And we may recollect, that the Houſe which enacted the law in queſtion, detected the device of a ſheriff, who by a ſtroke of his pen created 2900 extraordinary votes; ſeduced, perhaps, by the temptation of ſecuring his own election.

The judges are to be apppointed by the juſtices of the peace, ſitting in open ſeſſions. And why not? At leaſt let this regulation have a fair trial before it be rejected. Thoſe magiſtrates derive from popular choice. Before 1766 the ſheriff named his own aſſiſtants. It was then that the choice was devolved to the townſhip inſpectors; it is well enough that they come from another ſource. For if an improper biaſs prevail among the major part of the inſpectors, this would probably extend itſelf to the judges, if they were choſen by the inſpectors. The election of a double number of inſpectors, harmleſs as it appears, is objected to, though evidently contrived to enſure with certainty the ſervice of a ſufficient number. Sickneſs, abſence, unavoidable avocations, and neglect, muſt occaſion vacancies. The act of 1766, in this caſe rolls the duty of the abſent inſpector upon the inſpector of the next townſhip; which in ſome caſes would be a very inadequate ſubſtitution. The ſelection of one of theſe by lot, fair as it is, is cenſured.

A laugh is attempted, by the idea of forcing the ſedentary prothonotary of the county to mount on horſeback, in order to bring down the returns of the election; and no ſmall reproach is thrown upon the depoſiting of this return with an officer appointed by the executive branch, as tho' we had ſtill the proprietary minions to deal with, as formerly. But is there either wit or ſolidity in ſuch obſervations? The prothonotary has no ſhare in making out the return, nor is he to give authenticity to the doings of the judges. He is made, barely, the depoſitary of the certificates; of which, to bar againſt accidents, he is to keep a copy, tranſmitting the original to the ſecretary of council, at the ſeat of government.

Even the directions for ſecuring the tickets, poll-liſts and tally papers, accommodated to the election by diſtricts, cannot be left without cenſure. But better, perhaps, will they be depoſited with a juſtice of the peace, ſealed up, than with a ſheriff, who may be intereſted in the event of the election.

This writer cenſures the directions to the conſtable to deliver his return of the election of inſpectors to "one of the judges, at the place of election," as an innovation. But is not this nearly a tranſcript of the act of 1766, which orders it to be given "to the ſheriff, at the place of election, or to ſuch *perſon* or perſons as ſhall be judges," &c. Here we are told that the judge, to whom this return may be made, is liable to no fine if he ſhould ſuppreſs it. Nor is there any ſpecific penalty in the act of 1766 for ſuch an abuſe; yet will this writer ſay that he would not be puniſhable for ſuch a fraud? By his ſtile and manner he muſt know better.

Of like depth is the cavil at the late act for directing that the judges, after cloſing the poll, ſhall read off the tickets in the preſence of the inſpectors, and that the names of the candidates ſhall be taken down by the clerks. Is not this the ſenſe of the old act of 1705 transferred, and made more intelligible in the late act? Probably this direction is given, becauſe the inſpectors, by this time fatigued with receiving of the tickets, are leſs able to perform the active part of this duty. They may, however, as witneſſes, be capable of ſeeing it fairly done.

Theſe remarks might have cloſed here, but for a groſs deviation from truth made by *the Friend to Equal Liberty*. In his firſt paragraph he aſſerts, that the public "had little or no time to examine theſe regulations in the bill." Now reader remember, that this bill, printed the 7th of May laſt, in 1000 copies of Mr. Bradford's weekly Journal, was without loſs of time diſtributed among the members of Aſſembly in their counties, for the information of their conſtituents; over and above the copies of the newſpapers ſent by the printer to his cuſtomers. The act was not paſſed till the 13th of Auguſt. This inſtance is one of many, that might be given of this writer's great careleſſneſs. Had he gone to the bottom of his ſubject, he would have found that the election act of 1785 is, in a great meaſure, a compilation of the four or five former acts, repealed by it, which acts jarred with each other, and with the conſtitution.

But the laſt election law affords a new opening to fraud, which merits attention. On the day of election, many in the city of Philadelphia, by paying a trifling ſum as poor-tax, without being rated in the books, obtained a pretence to vote. Should not all electors be rated for, as well as pay taxes? But leſt any be left out of the poor rates with deſign to avoid their right to vote at elections, give ſuch perſon a right to appeal on being omitted.

A FRIEND TO FAIR ELECTIONS.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WALKING up Market-ſtreet, a few days ago, I fell in with an old friend, from one of the middle counties, who was a member of the Aſſembly in the year 1780, and who is a member of the preſent Houſe. After the uſual congratulations, he turned the converſation to the ſubject of the Bank, and paper money.

Our people, ſays he (meaning a part of the Aſſembly) are got very wrong about theſe things. Times were better for the farmer when the Bank was going, than they have been ſince. He could then get ready hard money, and had a good market for his produce. They may talk what they will about paper money, but it will not do for the farmer. It may, ſays he, do well enough in ſmall quantities among the people who live in the city, who can paſs it away day by day for little articles among themſelves, and who are always on the ſpot to watch how it riſes and falls. But it will not do for the farmer to take for his year's produce. It will not do for *laying-up* money, and therefore will not do to be taken for the ſtaple produce of the country. Every ſort of paper money, ſays he, has been a loſs to the farmer. The paper money of the old government continued good for a great many years, but that turned out to be good for nothing at laſt; and the farmer who had been working for ſeveral years loſt all he had been working for. Then, ſays he, came the continental money, and the reſolve money, and the commonwealth money; and theſe all went the ſame way. I think, ſays he, the Aſſembly are going the right way to make the country poor, for the end of all paper money is poverty. They are thinking about power, when they ought to be thinking about the good of the people; but the people will think for themſelves at the next election. Here our walk and our converſation ended.

Now I would aſk any man whether there is not more ſenſe and truth in this plain ſtate of the caſe, than in ſome ſpeeches that are made in the Aſſembly, about what Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtly ſays, and about what was done in Greece and Rome.

A man who deals in other people's thoughts, ſeldom thinks well himſelf. Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtly are very eminent authors, and their writings apply with great propriety to the caſe and circumſtances of the country they write in; but I have known quotations made from thoſe authors, as well in the Aſſembly as out of it, which had no more connection with the matter or circumſtance then in debate, than the *creation of Biſhops has with the creation of the univerſe*.

The condition of America is an original one; and the knowledge neceſſary to conduct her affairs muſt be drawn from obſervation and preſent judgment; not from books. For though human nature is much the ſame in all countries, yet the local politics and circumſtances of different countries are not the ſame; and there are very few things in any country, (perhaps none) in which a parallel can be found in another.

The eſtabliſhment of Banks in countries where they have been properly ſupported and conducted, have been found of exceeding great advantage: But the preſent Bank of North-America exceeds them in point of utility to the community. I ſhall give an inſtance or two, among many others that might be given, of the benefit which that numerous and uſeful part of the community, the farmers of this ſtate, derive from it.

The capital of the Bank, and other monies occaſionally depoſited there, are employed in promoting the commerce of the country. By means of the Bank, the merchant can borrow money for ſhort periods, at the lawful intereſt of ſix per cent: But were there no Bank, the whole buſineſs of lending money would fall into the hands of the Uſurers, who would not do it under forty or fifty per cent. and, if reports are true, there might be inſtances produced of their exacting more.

It therefore follows that the merchant, who by means of the Bank can borrow money for a ſhort time at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, can afford to give a better price for country produce, than if he was obliged to borrow it of the Uſurer at ſeven or eight times more intereſt; which would be the caſe, if there were no Bank. And therefore, when the Bank was in full buſineſs, it was better times for the farmer than it has been ſince.

Another advantage which the farmer receives from the Bank is, that it prevents the market for country produce being engroſſed and monopoliſed by a few men in the commercial line, who are rich enough to carry on trade without the aſſiſtance of the Bank. I know a merchant in this city, who, when he was applied to to ſign the memorial in ſupport of the Bank, refuſed doing it,---becauſe he was rich enough to carry on trade without the help of the Bank.

Among the many bug-bears and falſhoods which were ſet on foot againſt the Bank laſt year, to deceive the people with, one was, *that the Bank was only calculated to ſerve the rich, but was of no advantage to the middling ſort of people*---Now it is the middling ſort of people, and the farmers, to whom the Bank is of the greateſt uſe. The rich are able to do without it, and therefore do not want it.

A FRIEND TO THE FARMER, AND THE BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

On Monday the 13th inſtant, the committee of Congreſs, conſiſting of the Honorable Charles Pinckney, of South-Carolina, Honorable Nathaniel Gorham, of Maſſachuſetts, and Honorable William Grayſon, of Virginia, had their audience of the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, now ſitting at Trenton, agreeably to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 7th inſtant, and the appointment of the Houſe aſſigning that day.

The reſolution of Congreſs appointing the committee, and ſtating its purpoſes, was read----the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 15th of February laſt, reſpecting the revenue ſyſtem of the 18th April, 1783, were alſo read, and a ſchedule of the foreign loans laid before the houſe.

MR. PINCKNEY then addreſſed the houſe in nearly the following terms:

"MR. SPEAKER,

THE United States in Congreſs aſſembled being informed that this houſe had, on the 20th ultimo, reſolved, that they could not, conſiſtently with their duty to their conſtituents, aſſent to the requiſition of September laſt for fœderal ſupplies, they have conceived it incumbent on them, as guardians of the general rights and intereſts of the confederacy, by a deputation of their own body, a meaſure they never adopt but upon the moſt important occaſions, to preſent to the view of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, the abſolute neceſſity there is in the ſeveral ſtates to a ſtrict and punctual compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs, and the fatal conſequences which muſt inevitably attend an adherence to the preſent determination of the Aſſembly.

When theſe ſtates united, convinced of the inability of each to ſupport a ſeparate ſyſtem, and that on their union depended their protection and exiſtence, policy as well as prudence dictated the neceſſity of forming one efficient government, which, while it protected and ſecured the whole, left to the ſeveral ſtates thoſe rights of internal ſovereignty it was not neceſſary to delegate, and which could be exerciſed without injury to the fœderal authority. In them were placed all thoſe eſſential powers which conſtitute a nation---Such as the excluſive rights of peace and war---of ſending and receiving embaſſies---of forming treaties and alliances---and equipping and raiſing fleets and armies. To them alſo were delegated the power of obtaining loans on the faith of the United States, and of apportioning to the ſeveral members of the union their quotas of the public expences. The mode eſtabliſhed by the confederation for aſcertaining the quota of each was at that time ſuppoſed equal and practicable. Experience, however, has proved the contrary, and the ſtates, though frequently urged, having neglected to furniſh returns of the value of their lands, and the buildings and improvements thereon, agreeably to the article, Congreſs were induced to recommend an alteration of it. This has been under reference for ſome time---ten of the ſtates have complied, and ſome of them furniſhed the returns of their numbers in conformity to the recommendation. New-Jerſey has done both. It is the beſt information Congreſs have been able to obtain of the comparative ſtrength and reſources of the different ſtates, and the only one on which they could properly found thoſe requiſitions the ſervices and ſupplies of the fœderal government render neceſſary.

The ſtates having thus, by their voluntary act, formed one government as eſſential to the protection of the whole, and placed in one controuling power the adminiſtration of its concerns, and to whom they were to look up for ſupport, each ſtate is bound, according to its abilities, to furniſh a proportion of the expences, and the whole are jointly and ſeverally pledged for the public engagements, foreign and domeſtic.---The mode preſcribed by the confederation being impracticable, it follows that the proportions are to be quotaed agreeably to the beſt lights in the poſſeſſion of the union; for, while the government exiſts, its members are bound to contribute to its maintenance; and New-Jerſey having not only aſſented to the mode by which ſhe is rated, but furniſhed the returns on which the aſſeſſment could be made with exactneſs, ſhe certainly cannot with propriety complain of bearing an undue proportion; nor will ſhe, I truſt, upon ſerious reflection, ſuppoſe ſhe can, conſiſtently with her duty to the union, refuſe the requiſition. If ſhe has been over-rated, let her ſubſtantiate it in evidence to Congreſs, and ſhe will always find that body inclined to do her the compleateſt juſtice. Nay more, if ſhe conceives herſelf oppreſſed under the preſent confederation, let her, through her delegates in Congreſs, ſtate to them the oppreſſions ſhe complains of, and urge the calling of a general convention of the ſtates, for the purpoſe of increaſing the powers of the fœderal government, and rendering it more adequate to the ends for which it was inſtituted. In this conſtitutional mode of application there can be no doubt of her meeting with all the ſupport and attention ſhe can wiſh.

Had her reſentment, in concert with Connecticut, been pointed againſt New-York, and the means in their power by duties, and by opening a free port immediately oppoſite their city, been exerted, to oblige that ſtate to do them juſtice, ſo far from injuring, ſhe would have received the countenance of every fœderal ſtate in the union. But her preſent conduct, in refuſing the conſtitutional requiſition of Congreſs, and involving the ſtates who were friendly to her intereſts in the general confuſion that muſt now enſue, ſo far from obtaining the ends ſhe propoſes, will divert the attention of the union from New-York, and from that ſyſtem which could alone relieve the non-importing ſtates, and apply it wholly to her. For, with what propriety could compulſory means be uſed againſt a ſtate for not aſſenting to a meaſure on which we confeſs ſhe had a right to deliberate, when we ſuffer another, with ſilence and with impunity, to refuſe a requiſition ſhe is conſtitutionally bound to comply with?

It will be proper here to remark, that the preſent requiſition is founded upon more advantageous principles than any hitherto adopted, ſo far as it reſpects the eight northern ſtates, whoſe citizens probably hold more than three-fourths of the whole certificate debt of the United States. For of the 11 400,485 dollars, being the total ſpecie value of the loan-office debt, 9,998,800 dollars, being more than ſeven-eighths of the whole, were loaned in the ſeven eaſtern ſtates. The ſtate of New-Jerſey is, in proportion, a conſiderable creditor of the union. How far therefore it becomes her to ſupport the meaſures of Congreſs, in providing for the intereſt of this debt, and in ſupporting its credit, is left to the good ſenſe of the Houſe to determine. The ſeveral requiſitions of Sept. 1782, April 1784, and September 1785, which have been juſt ſtated to the Houſe, and their principles fully explained, obviate every objection with reſpect to a larger number of certificates being iſſued than are provided for, and prove that certificates will not iſſue from the loan-offices to a greater amount than the intereſt of the domeſtic debt to December 1784. If the ſtates comply with the ſeveral requiſitions, the funds on which the intereſt certificates depend will be co-extenſive with them, and the certificates all be ſunk and called in by the taxes levied by the ſtates. As to the commutation to the army, it is only neceſſary to remark, that the late Congreſs found an act of a former Congreſs finally adopted upon the ſubject, and the national faith pledged to carry into effect. The certificates are ſo exchanged that it would be impoſſible now, even if it was proper, to make any diſcrimination between them and the other public ſecurities. To the army, however, I am of opinion, their country are bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude and affection, and if it could be ever admiſſible to make any diſtinction between the public creditors, they certainly poſſeſs the pureſt claims to preference and attention.

That the commercial ſtates are indebted to the joint efforts of the whole for the advantages they enjoy, will be readily admitted. Upon theſe principles Congreſs have again, by the addreſs of the 15th of February laſt, which you have juſt heard read, preſented the revenue ſyſtem to the view of thoſe ſtates that have not complied. Georgia, it is ſaid, has acceded---New-York is now deliberating upon it---and it is hoped that a meaſure ſo juſt in itſelf, and ſo neceſſary at this time to ſtrengthen the fœderal credit, will meet with their concurrence---if not, we reflect with pleaſure, that a great majority of the moſt important ſtates in the union have, upon every occaſion, by their acts and ready compliances with the recommendations of Congreſs, manifeſted ſo warm and zealous an affection to the fœderal compact, as leaves no doubt of a ſyſtem ſoon being formed, which will in its operation relieve every embarraſſment and inequality complained of. But this will altogether depend upon the concerted meaſures of ſuch ſtates as are friendly to the ſyſtem. By diviſions upon the ſubject of the requiſition, you not only defeat and prevent the meaſures of Congreſs for obtaining this deſirable end, but furniſh the non-complying ſtates with new and forcible arguments againſt it. Perhaps I do not go too far in aſſerting, that a perſeverance in your refuſal muſt inevitably tend to diſſolve thoſe ties which bind us as a nation.

For, ſhould the other ſtates ſuſpend their ſupplies to the common treaſury, until New-Jerſey complies with the requiſition, the exiſtence of the ſœderal government muſt be endangered---probably ceaſe.

To this houſe, therefore, an application is now made, to reſcind their act, as one pregnant with the moſt alarming evils. The ſituation of our commerce, languiſhing under the moſt ruinous and opprobrious reſtraints, and which nothing but a wiſe and well-concerted ſyſtem of ſœderal policy can ſupport, has for ſome time demanded our moſt ſerious attention---to relieve it from its preſent embarraſſments---to place it upon terms advantageous to its own citizens---and reſcue it from the predatory invaſions of the Barbary ſtates. The hoſtile conduct of the ſavages on our frontiers---the unexampled behaviour of our late enemy, in holding our poſts contrary to the treaty, bridling the country, and depriving us of the advantages which would otherwiſe ariſe from it; and above all, that due and ſacred regard which a nation ought ever to pay to her engagements, as the only ſolid baſis of her honor and proſperity, at this time particularly call for our ſtrenuous and united exertions. To theſe important conſiderations all motives of ſtate-policy ſhould yield.

We ſhould recollect that the grievances and inequalities particular ſtates may complain of can only be relieved by the timely and judicious interpoſition of the ſœderal authority, and that this once diſſolved, the intereſts of the leſſer ſtates may not only be oppreſſed, but become a prey to the more important, and ſuch a ſcene of inteſtine diſcord and confuſion enſue, as every friend to the peace and liberties of his country muſt wiſh to avert. A temptation will be offered to the great maritime powers of Europe to interfere in our politics, and this country, which under a wiſe and liberal ſyſtem might be the happieſt, become one of the moſt miſerable and contemptible in exiſtence.

For theſe, and a variety of other reaſons which might eaſily be adduced, I am hopeful the houſe will reſcind their reſolution, and paſs the requiſition. If they do not; in what other light can the United States view their conduct, than in that of an infraction of the confederation, and a ſolemn receſſion of this ſtate from its union and protection? A meaſure I am convinced they could not have had in the moſt diſtant contemplation.------We have ever viewed this ſtate in point of ſervices and exertions as one of the moſt deſerving in the union, and truſt that upon this occaſion ſhe will evince that attatchment to the fœderal ſyſtem----we are ſure ſhe bears it.

As the meaſures of the Congreſs muſt in a great degree depend upon the determination of the houſe either to reſcind or adhere to their late reſolution, and as the public anxiety is exceedingly raiſed, we are to requeſt your honorable body to give us an anſwer as ſoon as the importance of the ſubject will poſſibly admit."

Mr. Pinckney uſed a number of other arguments, which we have not been able to obtain, explaining and enforcing the principles of the requiſition; proving that it was not intended as a ſubſtitute for, or could by any means be conſtrued to interfere with the revenue ſyſtem of April 18, 1783---ſtating the conſequences which muſt reſult from a refuſal of it, and urging the houſe to comply with the expectations of Congreſs in paſſing it.

Mr. Gorham and Mr. Grayſon followed Mr. Pinckney, and by a variety of arguments, in a very able and pointed manner, proved the impolicy of New-Jerſey's refuſing the requiſition, it being clearly her intereſt to ſupport the confederation.----The latter gentleman, in particular, urged with great force the impropriety of this ſtate's riſquing the diſſolution of the Union, as in the event of another confederation, it could not be ſuppoſed the leſſer ſtates would be allowed to confederate upon equal terms with the more important.

We have the beſt authority for aſſuring the Public, that, in conformity to the aforeſaid application, the legiſlature of New-Jerſey have reſcinded their reſolution of the 20th ult. which refuſes a compliance with the requiſition of Congreſs of the 27th September laſt.

From a Connecticut Paper of March 13th.

To the Proprietors of the Suſquehanna Company, and other Friends of Juſtice and Fair Dealing.

Gentlemen,

CHARLES the IId, king of Great Britain, by his royal charter bearing date the 14th day of April, 1662, did grant to the inhabitants of Connecticut, all the lands lying and being in New-England, butted to the north on the Maſſachuſetts plantation---on the eaſt by Narraganſet bay---on the ſouth on the ſound, and in longitude of and within all the breadth aforeſaid, throughout the main land to the ſouth ſea on the weſt part, together with all the privileges, rights, eſtates, &c. within the ſame. That in the year 1681, William Penn, Eſquire, obtained that enormous grant now claimed by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, extending three degrees in latitude north and ſouth, and five degrees in longitude to the weſtward of the river Delaware, thereby interfering with the grant of Connecticut. That in the year 1754 a number of adventurers under the claim of Connecticut, and under countenance and by authority of ſaid ſtate, (then colony) did make a bona fide purchaſe of the ſix nations of Indians, of all the native right to the lands within the limits of ſaid royal charter to Connecticut; extending from the banks of the Delaware river on the eaſt, one hundred and ten miles weſt of the eaſtern branch of the river Suſquehanna, and immediately eſtabliſhed a ſettlement thereon, owned and acknowledged by the ſtate of Connecticut, and were ſoon after incorporated into towns, and a county erected there, organized agreeably to the laws of Connecticut, which remained for a number of years in peace and quiet, till the commencement of the late war; and being a frontier ſettlement, was continually harraſſed by the enemy, and in divers conflicts with the ſavages, and others inimical to the liberties and independence of the United States, near one thouſand of their beſt troops fell, whoſe widows and orphan children now remain in that country.

Taking advantage of the debilitated ſtate of that ſettlement, certain perſons, inhabitants of Pennſylvania (ſome of which early took a decided part with the enemy) not contented with the diſtreſſes of that infant country, having by mere accident poſſeſſed themſelves of the papers, evidences, deeds and documents, neceſſary to eſtabliſh the right of the ſtate of Connecticut to the lands in queſtion, did induce the ſtate of Pennſylvania to petition the United States in Congreſs aſſembled (then convened in the city of Philadelphia) for the eſtabliſhment of a ſœderal court, to try the queſtion of juriſdiction between the contending ſtates. And notwithſtanding it was objected on the part of Connecticut, that ſhe was deprived of all her deeds, evidences, papers, documents, &c. neceſſary to evince her claim to the juriſdiction of the country aforeſaid; ſuppoſing the ſame to be in Great-Britain, where they were depoſited while the ſame queſtion was depending before the King in Council, and could not be obtained at that time, the war between Great-Britain and this country being then undetermined. Nevertheleſs the objection was overruled (by means of what ſecret and unjuſtifiable influence is unknown to Connecticut) and a trial was had at Trenton, in November, 1782, (two of the judges moſt relied on by Connecticut being abſent) and a deciſion was had in favour of Pennſylvania by the opinion of three judges againſt two, the majority being at beſt but doubtful. Whereupon the ſettlers made an early propoſal of ſubmiſſion to the government of Pennſylvania, and claimed the lands purchaſed of the natives, which had been ſettled and cultivated at the only expence and endeavours of themſelves and their aſſociates. But inſtead of that protection expectable from a great and reſpectable commonwealth, the inhabitants have been ſeized---their perſons dragged to priſon, loaded with irons---their looſe property plundered by mercenary troops aſſembled by order of government for the deſtruction of the ſettlers: their old men, women and children driven out of the country (like brute beaſts) without reſpect to age, ſex or condition, and the rights of citizenſhip denied them on all occaſions.

Rouſed by ſuch cruel treatment the ſettlement is regained by its inhabitants, and now increaſed to more than one thouſand able-bodied and effective men, ſufficiently exaſperated and deſperate, who have been compelled for their own ſecurity to adopt a temporary ſyſtem of policy, until the ſtate of Pennſylvania ſhall extend to them the rights of citizenſhip, and the protection of law and civil government, which is in the words following, viz.

"*At a meeting of the Connecticut Settlers and Inhabitants of Wyoming, held at Kingſton, November 15th,* 1785.

"Doctor WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH being choſen Chairman, the following regulations and reſolves were unanimouſly agreed upon and voted.

"WHEREAS the Connecticut ſettlers of Wyoming and the lands adjacent, became proprietors of the ſoil from an original fair and *bona fide* purchaſe of the natives, and under the patronage of the then colony now ſtate of Connecticut, who claims, and we think juſtly claims by charter grant, a large territory of the weſtern lands, of which theſe ſettlements are a part. And whereas we have experienced every kind of calamity from the blood-thirſty ſavages on the one ſide, and the more cruel Pennſylvania land-jobbers on the other, from deſtroying floods and a mortal peſtilence: And in addition to all theſe, from the time the juriſdiction of theſe ſettlements was congreſſionally decreed in favour of Pennſylvania, we have had to regret the want of government and the fruits of anarchy. The legiſlature of that ſtate (by adhering to wicked and falſe repreſentations againſt us) have with-held from us the rights of free citizens, and benefits of civil government, and participation of their laws on conſtitutional principles, though ſolemnly plighted to us by a reſolve of the legiſlative body of February 20, 1783. That troops have been raiſed and quartered among us in time of peace. That they have been ſuffered without conſtraint to aſſiſt the land-jobbers of the ſtate in drawing us from our juſtly acquired habitations and property. All which they effected in a moſt cruel and barbarous manner, without any apparent diſcrimination of health, age or ſex, as by ſufficient teſtimony can be abundantly proved to the ſatisfaction of the impartial world.

"And whereas the depravity of mankind renders government neceſſary, to the end, that each member of ſociety may peaceably enjoy, and be protected in his life, liberty and property; ſo far forth as he ſhall be found not to encroach upon the ſimilar bleſſings, which belong equally to others. Therefore, in order to prevent as much as poſſible, that diſorder and licentiouſneſs which are inſeparable from a ſtate of anarchy, find it indiſpenſibly neceſſary to agree upon and adopt ſome conciſe mode of government, whereby to regulate our conduct towards each other and towards all men, until the laws of Pennſylvania can operate in theſe ſettlements, and be adminiſtered on conſtitutional principles.

Therefore, Reſolved, 1ſt. That a committee of five of the moſt wiſe and judicious men be appointed to regulate the internal police of this ſettlement, according to juſtice and equity (to be choſen by votes to be given into a clerk appointed for that purpoſe) until we ſhall have laws eſtabliſhed in this ſettlement.

2d. That the committee who ſhall be elected as above, ſhall have full power to regulate the police of this ſettlement, ſo far as reſpects the peace, ſafety and welfare of the whole, according to juſtice and equity.

3d. That we the ſubſcribers being convinced of the neceſſity of order and regulation in this ſettlement, do pledge our faith to each other, our intereſt, if neceſſary, and our perſonal aid when called for, to ſupport the committee in the execution of the important truſt repoſed in them.

4th. That the committee ſhall be removable by the people for mal-adminiſtration, and others be elected to fill any ſuch vacancies.

In purſuance of the aforeſaid reſolves, Meſſieurs John Franklin, Ebenezer Johnſon, William Hooper Smith, John Jenkins, and John Paul Shotts, be a committee to put ſaid reſolves in execution. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands."

And now we are credibly informed, that the ſtate of Pennſylvania are aiming for the deſtruction of that ſettlement, and the laſt dreadful appeal to arms is ſoon expected. Confident of the juſtice of our cauſe, dare rely on Providence, the ſovereign arbiter, for the iſſue.

The Suſquehanna Company, whoſe aſſociates we are, will do well to remember their fate depends upon the iſſue of our cauſe. Numerous as you are and opulent as you may be, no benefit can accrue to us or you without your ſpeedy exertion. Will you ſuffer your brethren to be murdered, and their families turned again naked upon the wide world, and not lift your finger in our behalf. Surely not, we too well know your intereſt and your honor is concerned in our welfare. Our fellow ſubjects in Connecticut will ſurely remember we are here ſettled by their countenance, and are bone of their bone; and that the amazing territory of country weſt of the claim of Pennſylvania, very much depends on the iſſue of this queſtion. A tract of country abundantly ſufficient to pay the ſtate debt, and relieve the inhabitants from the flood of taxes already intolerable.

An object great in its conſequences! Will you that have done your ſhare in the late war, ſuffer your ſiſter ſtates to ſeize upon vacant land ſufficient to diſcharge their proportion of the national debt, together with the whole of their reſpective ſtate debts, and that in many inſtances without the leaſt pretence of title, and give up your own claim, righteous in its nature, and plain as the meridian ſun.

A SETTLER AT WYOMING.

Wyoming, February 1, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, March 6.

"At length this ſtate has adopted the requiſition of Congreſs for the impoſt duty, under the ſame conditions as Maſſachuſetts, to take place when the other ſtates have concurred. There was great oppoſition given to it by a late member of Congreſs, Mr. Howell, who, hurried on by paſſion and diſappointment, belched forth every curſe on mankind, on the adoption of the plan. He was oppoſed in a moſt maſterly manner by General Varnum, who did great credit to himſelf on the occaſion."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, March 8.

"The ſhip Commerce was, in the late ſtorm, caſt away on Cat-Iſland, and all on board periſhed; a brig was alſo caſt away on Point-Alderton, one only of the crew ſaved."

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Delaware, March 15.

"Monday laſt arrived here the brig Polly and Hetty, Thomas Mendenhall, commander, from St. Euſtatia."

The Grange, Roberts, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Liverpool, after 24 days paſſage.

The John and Bella, Green, from Liverpool, is arrived at Wilmington, Delaware.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the premiſes, the 10th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 149 and half acres, adjoinging lands of Lewis Davis, Owen Roads and others; there is on ſaid place a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good frame barn, and other out-houſes, fruit trees of moſt kinds of fruit, about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made; the place is in good repair, and there is a ſufficiency of woodland to ſupply the place with timber. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county. The ſale to begin at one o'clock.

BENJAMIN BONSALL,
¶ JOSEPH BONSALL.

PORTSMOUTH, March 4.

It ſeems by the late diſcoveries weekly exhibited in the public papers, that in a very ſhort time there will be no myſtery, within the poſſible reach of human underſtanding, but will be fully made known to the world. Every enterpriſing genius being fired with the ambition of immortalizing his name.

The true method of uniting tallow and water has lately been diſcovered by a gentleman in Durham; an event, which to us and our anceſtors has ever been conſidered inconſiſtent with the nature of the two bodies. The operation is ſimple, and if made public, muſt contribute greatly to the benefit of this and the neighbouring ſtates: as in manufacturing candles, the tallow admits of one third part water, by the diſcovery already made; and we have reaſon to expect great improvement by the ſame gentleman, ſhould proper encouragement be given.

BOSTON, March 8.

On Saturday night laſt, about 11 o'clock, came on a violent N. E. ſtorm of wind, accompanied with rain and ſnow, which laſted ſeveral hours. The tide at flood roſe very high, and occaſioned the deſtruction of conſiderable quantities of ſalt, ſugar, and periſhable articles, in ſome of the ſtores and cellars, and the loſs of ſome lumber and wood, floated off the wharves. One or two veſſels were by the wind drove from their faſts and anchors on ſhore. A ſloop at the North-End had her bows beat in by the impetuoſity of the waves, and ſome damage was done to the wharves. Part of the temporary ferry-ways, on this ſide of Charles River, was broken up, and drifted to the diſtance of 40 feet. Several barrels of beef, and a quantity of wood were drifted off the wharves in Charleſtown. We have heard of no injury being done the bridge.

The adapting the curſe pronounced on *Adam*, of *labouring in the ſweat of his brow*, to the culorits, who were formerly ſubjected only to the laſh, and a ſlothful confinement, has been found to be productive of very good conſequences: There is a very conſiderable number now working out their redemption at the Caſtle, in the nail manufactory, and we are confidently told, that many of them make 3000 of thoſe neceſſary articles weekly.

To be Sold or rented,

POINT BREEZE, near Bordentown, containing about 150 acres, 12 acres of meadow cleared, and about twice that quantity may be made; the reſt wood and arable land, about half of each. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe, barn, ſtable, cow and carriage-houſe, milk-houſe, &c. alſo a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, of between 2 and 300 apple-trees, and a good collection of other fruit now in their prime for bearing, ſuch as pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, almonds, gooſeberries, raſberries, ſtrawberries, and currants of ſundry ſorts, white and purple foreign and country grapes; a large garden pailed in, with a good collection of flower roots, and kitchen ditto, well calculated for a gentleman's country reſidence from its extenſive proſpect and healthy ſituation on the river Delaware, within four miles of where the fœderal town is to be built. The ſtage from Philadelphia to New-York goes twice a week within half a mile of it, by which any thing can be brought from either place at a cheap rate. There is plenty of good ſport for the lovers of ſhooting and angling on and near the premiſes. Time will be given, if required, for the greateſt part of the purchaſe-money. If not ſold by the firſt of April, it will be rented for one year.

Alſo a ſmall houſe, and one acre of ground, joining the above place, with 20 or 30 apple and other fruit trees on it, on the road from Bordentown to Trenton.

A houſe, and lot of one acre, in Kingſton, on the road to New-York, between Princeton and Brunſwick; the houſe has four rooms on a floor beſides the kitchen, and has been kept as a tavern.--------Apply to Col. Hogeland for the two firſt deſcribed places, and to Abraham Cruſon, Eſq; near Kingſton, for the houſe there, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-York.

¶ GEORGE DOUGLASS.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

On the 18th of April next, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN Piece of Land, containing about 10 acres, with a good mill ſeat, that hath about 20 feet fall, a good ſtream ſufficient to accommodate any kind of water works, ſituate about half a mile from the market-houſe in Germantown; late the eſtate of Jeremiah Trout, deceaſed; an indiſputable title will be made, and the conditions of ſale made known on the day of ſale, by

March 16, 1786. ¶ HANNAH TROUT, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land, each containing 300 acres, two of them adjoining together, and lying one mile from Suſquehanna river, and the other lying about 10 miles from the other two, upon Shamokin creek; the whole ſituate this ſide of the ſaid river, within 12 miles from Sunbury town, in Northumberland county. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. Wet and dry goods will be taken in payment. ‡

Philadelphia, March 21, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain new two ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituate at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and South (or Ceder) ſtreets, being 20 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and 30 feet on South-ſtreet; and alſo a Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, 20 feet in length on Third-ſtreet, and 42 feet on South-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, having been occupied as a ſtore; ſubject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of David Denny, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

IN the Pennſylvania Gazette, bearing date the 8th of this inſtant, a certain Iſaiah Keith preſumptuouſly publiſhed an advertiſement, ſetting forth that a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, did obtain two notes of him illegally, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds; theſe are to certify that I will prove that I legally obtained the notes of another perſon, to whom he gave ſaid notes for my uſe, for the payment of two lots of ground, for which I have his titles ready at any time when the agreement is complied with. And all other perſons that have given their obligations to me for lots of ground laid out on that tract of land, known by the name of Gibbon's farm and mill, to come and pay the money, and receive their titles before the firſt day of April next, as they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, on their refuſing titles when tendered to them. And do further promiſe that no perſon ſhall pay any money to me, nor any of their obligations aſſigned to any perſon whatſoever, the complying with the articles, but each purchaſer to pay their money to the Prothonotary of Lancaſter county, or any other fit perſon, of whom they ſhall be aſſured their titles are good in reſpect of any judgments or mortgages entered in the office of ſaid county.

March 13, 1786. § JOHN FOWLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of September laſt, two ſtray Creatures, viz. one a red and white COW, with a bell on; the other a black and white HEIFER, about three years old; they both have ear-marks. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ SAMUEL WRIGHT.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, about the 20th of January laſt, a certain young man, who called himſelf JOHN HART, came into Bethel townſhip, Dauphin county, late or heretofore part of the county of Lancaſter, where he reſided about ten days, and then borrowed of the ſubſcriber, on the ſecond day of February, a black horſe, about twelve hands high, between five and ſix years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, part of the hoof on the off hind foot is white; promiſing to return ſaid horſe the ſame evening; ſaid young man appears to be about twenty-one years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, has black curled hair, is of a freſh colour, is well ſet, has remarkable thick lips, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, alſo the High German language, though not perfectly; there is good reaſon to believe that his name is Jeremiah Miller; he ſays he underſtands the milling buſineſs, and that he is alſo a weaver. Whoever apprehends the ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and ſecures the horſe, that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, to be paid by

March 6th, 1786. ¶ ADAM WEAVER, Senior.

N. B. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Adam Weaver, junior, of Cheſnut Hill, Philadelphia county, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, without any queſtions aſked.

Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, March 3, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named AMOS NEWFER, near 18 years of age; he is of a thin viſage, brown buſhy hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a light coloured country made cloth coatee, faced with the ſame, a falling collar, wooden buttons, and buttons to the ſleeves; he had alſo two waiſtcoats, one white twilled, the other brown lincey, two homeſpun ſhirts, buckſkin breeches, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one pair black, the other orange coloured, his ſhoes newly ſoaled, with three rows of pegs in the ſoals, and nails in the heels; it is ſuppoſed he took with him a cart whip, and perhaps will want to engage to drive a team. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. For terms, apply to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 4 w. ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Taunton Iron-works for SALE,

ALL thoſe valuable works, called TAUNTON IRON-WORKS, ſituated in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz. Furnace now in blaſt, and will caſt eighty tons of pig-iron a month, with every building belonging to the ſame new laſt ſummer; together with a ſett of new ſtove patterns, a forge with three fires adjoining the furnace, now in compleat working order, the moſt of the works being new laſt fall; --and for the conveniency of the above, one eighth of a Saw-mill, diſtant one mile from the ſaid works. The purchaſer may be accommodated with a quantity of pig-iron.

The above works are ſituated in a very plentiful part of the country, only ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and eight miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame, thoſe, with other advantages, renders it one of the moſt deſirable purchaſes of the kind. The works are exceedingly well ſupplied by never-failing ſtreams of water; a large body of iron ore ſo near the works, that the teams haul conſtantly three loads each per day, and the metal is well known to be equal to any on the continent, alſo a large tract of woodland adjoining and belonging to the ſame; the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is only fourteen ſhillings per ton. For further particulars apply at ſaid works, to

¶ 6 w. GEORGE HASTINGS.

MEAT taken in to SMOKE,

By JOHN JONES,

In Fifth, four doors below Walnut-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Volunteer.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

New-York Packet,

JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter, on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf.

March 7th, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely NEGRO WENCH, 21 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meazles, and regiſtered agreeable to law. She is an excellent Cook, and capable of the management of a Dairy, having been long in the practice, and ſold for no fault, but for want of employ. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 27, 1786. † PETER MATHER.

WHEREAS a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, hath illegally obtained two notes of Iſaiah Keith, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds, bearing date March the firſt or ſecond, 1785, the ſaid notes read, for value received; but as there never was any value received, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them, till compelled by law.

March 9th, 1786. ¶ ISAIAH KEITH.

GRAND LODGE.

THE quarterly communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennſylvania will meet, at their room in Lodge-alley, on Monday, the 27th day of March inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the officers of the ſeveral Lodges under this juriſdiction are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT valuable and well improved Farm or Plantation, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, lying pleaſantly ſituated within one mile of Mount-holly, in the county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, of which about 110 acres are cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole tract under good cedar fence; on which there is a good brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole, a new brick kitchen adjoining the houſe, with a pump of excellent water before the door, likewiſe a large barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and many other convenient out-houſes. There are about 30 acres of excellent meadow, and about as much more may be made at a very ſmall expence, and a fine bearing orchard of upwards of 1000 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and capable of producing 100 hogſheads of cyder per annum; beſides other fruits, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, quinces, cherries, mulberries, raſberries, currants, &c.

This plantation is ſuppoſed to have as many advantages as any in this ſtate, which is well known by many, as it adjoins the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, and likewiſe adjoins Rancocas creek that leads to the town of Mount-holly aforeſaid, where ſhallops and other veſſels are paſſing daily from thence to the city of Philadelphia, which ſaid navigable creek abounds with plenty of fine fiſh in the ſummer, and fowl in the winter ſeaſon, and on which there is a very fine landing for lumber, and very convenient for a ſhip-yard for building of ſhips, brigs, or any other veſſels. The farm is well watered, and the plow land is fertile, and good for grain of any kind or paſture, and is thought equal, if not ſuperior, to any in that part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms and view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

JOHN LEE.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer, if ſold, and a reaſonable time given for payment of part of the purchaſe money. March 7, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory at the Draw-bridge, manufactures and ſells, at Wholeſale and Retail, the different qualities of MUSTARD. He will take Muſtard-ſeed in exchange, or give for it 32*ſ.* per buſhel, or 1*ſ.* per quart, dry meaſure. The ſame prices will be given by any of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.

ISRAEL WHELEN, WHARTON AND EDWARDS, EZRA JONES, LEONARD DORSEY, AMOS WICKERSHAM, FISHER & ROBERTS, Philadelphia---And HESTON & CARPENTER, Cooper's Ferry. JOSEPH FEW.

Philadelphia, December 13th. t.b.c.t.f.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM WEST, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective balances by the firſt day of May next, to Meſſrs. Francis and John Weſt, merchants, in this city, who are properly authoriſed by the ſubſcribers, Executors of the above mentioned eſtate, to receive the ſame, and give regular diſcharges; and they do hereby notify the ſeveral perſons indebted as aforeſaid, that unleſs their accounts are fully paid off at the time above mentioned, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered by law.

A valuable tract of woodland, containing 45 acres, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, near John Wentz's tavern, will be ſold in lots, at public vendue, on the 25th of March next, at the aforementioned tavern, where the plan may be ſeen. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe the whole before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN NIXON,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM.

thetf.

Philadelphia, 3d of Firſt Month, called January, 1786.

WHEREAS ADAM HUBLEY and GEORGE GRAFF, late co-partners, have aſſigned over to us, the ſubſcribers, their effects, both jointly and ſeparately, for the benefit of their creditors: We therefore deſire all perſons indebted to the aforeſaid partnerſhip of HUBLEY and GRAFF, to ADAM HUBLEY, of Philadelphia, merchant, or to GEORGE GRAFF, late of Lancaſter, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, to pay their reſpective balances to BENJAMIN SWETT, with whom the books and papers of the aforeſaid HUBLEY and GRAFF are lodged; and all perſons having any demands againſt them, or either of them, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſaid BENJAMIN SWETT, who may be met with at his own houſe in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, or at JOHN HOPKINS's, in Water ſtreet, the ſecond door ſouth of Arch-ſtreet, in Philadelphia. As there is a neceſſity of ſpeedily ſettling the affairs of the ſaid ADAM HUBLEY and GEORGE GRAFF, it is hoped due attention will be paid this notification, in the courſe of ſix months from the date hereof, or we ſhall be under the neceſſity of putting the bonds, notes and accounts, of whatſoever nature, into the hands of an Attorney, for recovery.

THOMAS SMITH,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
BENJAMIN SWETT.

American bliſtered STEEL,

Warranted equal in quality to the beſt ſteel imported from England, to be ſold for the very low price of Fifty Pounds per ton, by J. NANCARROW and W. MATLACK, under the firm of NANCARROW and MATLACK, at John Helling's ſtores on Stamper's wharff, and in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; by Greenfield and Humphreys, on Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff; by Caſper Singer and Sons, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; at Benjamin Davies's, ironmonger, in Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; and at Michael Gunkle's ſtore, the north-eaſt corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets.

THE great encouragement the ſaid John Nancarrow has heretofore met with by the large quantities of ſteel he has made at Philadelphia and Trenton, previous to, and during the war, has induced the ſaid Nancarrow and Matlack to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they intend carrying on the ſteel trade in a very extenſive manner, and that no pains ſhall be ſpared to render their ſteel worthy of the character given it; their proceſs being in all reſpects the ſame as that of the moſt celebrated manufactories in Great-Britain. Philadelphia, 11th Month 30th, 1785. cf.

New-Jerſey, Suſſex county, Feb 25, 1786

THE creditors of John Johnſon, a priſoner for debt in the gaol of the ſaid county, are hereby notified, that he has preferred his petition to the court of Common Pleas of the ſaid county, for the benefit of the act of inſolvency, and that the ſaid court have appointed Monday, the firſt day of May next, for his creditors to ſhew cauſe before the ſaid judges, or any two of them, at the court-houſe in the ſaid county, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhall not be made, for the benefit of his creditors, and he be diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to the directions of ſaid act.

¶ JOHN JOHNSON.

Suſſex gaol, February 25th, 1786.

WHEREAS Joſeph Hurford, of the townſhip of New-Garden, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, obtained a bond from me, for twenty-two pounds, dated the 24th of January, 1785, payable the 25th of December following, in part for a tract of land, lying in ſaid townſhip, for which he gave me a deed to warrant and defend againſt all perſon or perſons claiming any right or title to the ſame, or any thing thereunto belonging: Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law, until ſaid Hurford makes good the ſaid title to me.

March 7, 1786. ¶ JOSHUA PROCTER.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery Store, in Front-ſtreet (weſt ſide) ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, has by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt rates,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, } Wines,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Weſt India rum,
Philadelphia and New England rum,
Plain brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Cherry ditto,
Gin in caſks and caſes,
Shrub which makes very fine punch with only the addition of water,
Cinnamon water,
Aniſeed ditto,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Pepper mint ditto,
All ſours ditto,
Spirits of wine,
Fine flavoured rum and wine colouring.

N. B. Good allowance is made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1785. 3m.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,
February 28th, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

To be RENTED,

And entered on early the enſuing Spring,

A FORGE, Rolling and Slitting Mills, on Brandywine, near the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Apply to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

RUMFORD DAWES,
¶ 6 w. ABIJAA DAWES.
1ſt month 17th, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Germany townſhip, York county, on the 20th day of October laſt, a ſorrel GELDING, with a white mane and tail, about 3 years old, 13 hands high, has no brand or ear-mark, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Feb. 13, 1786. † EDWARD M'SHERRY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Charles, deceaſed, are deſired to come in and ſettle their accounts with John Lodwick, in Sixth-ſtreet, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, in four weeks from the date hereof, and they will be paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1786. ¶ JOHN LODWICK, and BARBEY CHARLES, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

The noted and beautiful full-blooded Engliſh Hunter,

SHARP.

HE is an elegant figure, riſing ſix years old, very ſtrong, 16 hands and an half high, a bright bay, with a black mane and tail. His ſtock is reputed equal to any on the continent, and his colts are equal to any in this ſtate. His ſire was the Golden Farmer, and his dam the Willing Maid, both imported from London. A long credit will be given for the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. The Horſe is to be ſeen on the farm of the ſubſcriber, about 9 miles from Cooper's ferry.

WILLIAM TOD.

Glouceſter county, Feb. 18, 1786.

WANTED,

AN APOTHECARY for the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY. Apply to Dr. Jones or Dr. Shippen.

N. B. Propoſals will be received till the 25th inſtant.

March 1ſt, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN GROVER, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are alſo deſired to produce them, regularly proved, in order that they may be paid. ELIZABETH GROVER, Executrix,

Feb. 28, 1786. JOHN GROVER, Executor. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN RUPER, late of this city, innkeeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

¶ SARAH RUPER, Adminiſtratrix.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH, 1786. THE NUMB. 2913.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1786.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis Armſtrong and William Armſtrong, late of the county of Cheſter, having by due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I the ſubſcriber, Agent for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz.

Matthias Aſpden's, 150 acres and buildings, in the townſhip of Newtown; on this plantation is a good orchard, 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good ſtream of water running through the plantation, near half woodland.

Thomas Bulla's, 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury townſhip; this plantation is well improved, and the farm good.

Francis and William Armſtrong's, being one half of 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury, undivided, chiefly woodland. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on the 29th day of April next. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock. The terms of ſale according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month. Officers and ſoldiers depreciation certificates to be received in payment, or caſh.

And I, as Agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

March 27, 1786. ¶ THOMAS LEVIS, Agent.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Northampton (near the town of Mount-holly) in the county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 14th inſtant March, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES ELLIOT, (a baker by trade) about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has long black hair and ſometimes wears it tied, he is of a ſouriſh countenance, freſh coloured, with light eyes; had on and took with him a ſuit of yellow jean cloaths ſomething faded, a greyiſh coloured great coat with a corduroy cape, a new caſtor hat, with a middle ſize brim, bound with velvet, a pair of boots ſome worn and have both been torn above the counter acroſs the ſeam, and ſtitched up again, a pair of neats leather ſhoes half worn, with a pair of plain plated buckles, one of the anchors twiſted out of its proper ſhape, he alſo took with him a razor, razor-ſtrap and caſe, ſtrap and caſe numbered, and on the laſt ſide of the caſe is the maker's name John Linch, and the two firſt letters of the ſubſcriber's name, the latter with paler ink than the former, he took with him ſundry cloaths hardly known, and probably he will diſpoſe of ſome of them for money, as he has none to my knowledge. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by JOHN COOPER §

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is in company with George and William Thomas, who are Engliſhmen, and follow ditching.

Buckingham, Bucks County, Third-month 23, 1786.

WAS found tied in the wood, on the night of the 11th inſt. a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, with a ſaddle and bridle, and a bag with feed; likewiſe a wallet, with two pair of ſtockings, one pair lately waſhed and not dry, two rope halters and a bridle, with ſome other things, ſuppoſed to be left there by a certain man who was ſeen carrying ſome hay from the ſubſcriber's barn, near William Bennet's tavern. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ AMOS BRADSHAW.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the premiſes, the 10th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 149 and half acres, adjoinging lands of Lewis Davis, Owen Roads and others; there is on ſaid place a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good frame barn, and other out-houſes, fruit trees of moſt kinds of fruit, about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made; the place is in good repair, and there is a ſufficiency of woodland to ſupply the place with timber. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county. The ſale to begin at one o'clock. BENJAMIN BONSALL,

¶ JOSEPH BONSALL.

IN the Pennſylvania Gazette, bearing date the 8th of this inſtant, a certain Iſaiah Keith preſumptuouſly publiſhed an advertiſement, ſetting forth that a certain John Fowler, of Lancaſter county, did obtain two notes of him illegally, each note to the amount of twenty-five pounds; theſe are to certify that I will prove that I legally obtained the notes of another perſon, to whom he gave ſaid notes for my uſe, for the payment of two lots of ground, for which I have his titles ready at any time when the agreement is complied with. And all other perſons that have given their obligations to me for lots of ground laid out on that tract of land, known by the name of Gibbon's farm and mill, to come and pay the money, and receive their titles before the firſt day of April next, as they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, on their refuſing titles when tendered to them. And do further promiſe that no perſon ſhall pay any money to me, nor any of their obligations aſſigned to any perſon whatſoever, the complying with the articles, but each purchaſer to pay their money to the Prothonotary of Lancaſter county, or any other fit perſon, of whom they ſhall be aſſured their titles are good in reſpect of any judgments or mortgages entered in the office of ſaid county.

March 13, 1786. § JOHN FOWLER.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of vendifioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain new two ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituate at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and South (or Cedar) ſtreets, being 20 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and 30 feet on South-ſtreet; and alſo a Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, 20 feet in length on Third-ſtreet, and 42 feet on South-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, having been occupied as a ſtore; ſubject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of David Denny, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To be Sold or rented,

POINT BREEZE, near Bordentown, containing about 150 acres, 12 acres of meadow cleared, and about twice that quantity may be made; the reſt wood and arable land, about half of each. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe, barn, ſtable, cow and carriage-houſe, milk-houſe, &c. alſo a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, of between 2 and 300 apple-trees, and a good collection of other fruit now in their prime for bearing, ſuch as pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, almonds, gooſeberries, raſberries, ſtrawberries, and currants of ſundry ſorts, white and purple foreign and country grapes; a large garden pailed in, with a good collection of flower roots, and kitchen ditto, well calculated for a gentleman's country reſidence from its extenſive proſpect and healthy ſituation on the river Delaware, within four miles of where the fœderal town is to be built. The ſtage from Philadelphia to New-York goes twice a week within half a mile of it, by which any thing can be brought from either place at a cheap rate. There is plenty of good ſport for the lovers of ſhooting and angling on and near the premiſes. Time will be given, if required, for the greateſt part of the purchaſe-money. If not ſold by the firſt of April, it will be rented for one year.

Alſo a ſmall houſe, and one acre of ground, joining the above place, with 20 or 30 apple and other fruit trees on it, on the road from Bordentown to Trenton.

A houſe, and lot of one acre, in Kingſton, on the road to New-York, between Princeton and Brunſwick; the houſe has four rooms on a floor beſides the kitchen, and has been kept as a tavern.--------Apply to Col. Hogeland for the two firſt deſcribed places, and to Abraham Cruſon, Eſq; near Kingſton, for the houſe there, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-York.

¶ GEORGE DOUGLASS.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

On the 18th of April next, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN Piece of Land, containing about 10 acres, with a good mill ſeat, that hath about 20 feet fall, a good ſtream ſufficient to accommodate any kind of water works, ſituate about half a mile from the market-houſe in Germantown; late the eſtate of Jeremiah Trout, deceaſed; an indiſputable title will be made, and the conditions of ſale made known on the day of ſale, by

March 16, 1786. ¶ HANNAH TROUT, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land, each containing 300 acres, two of them adjoining together, and lying one mile from Suſquehanna river, and the other lying about 10 miles from the other two, upon Shamokin creek; the whole ſituate this ſide of the ſaid river, within 12 miles from Sunbury town, in Northumberland county. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. Wet and dry goods will be taken in payment. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of September laſt, two ſtray Creatures, viz. one a red and white COW, with a bell on; the other a black and white HEIFER, about three years old; they both have ear-marks. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ SAMUEL WRIGHT.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

MARCH 8, 1786.

WHEREAS the honorable the *General Aſſembly*, by a ſupplement to the Lottery Law, paſſed this ſeſſion, have enacted,—"That it ſhall and may "be lawful for the managers of the ſaid lottery, and "they are hereby enjoined and required, to prepare "for the ſecond, third, and fourth claſſes of the ſaid "lottery, pieces of blank paper of equal dimenſions, and of the ſize of the papers upon which "the prizes are to be written, conformably to the "directions of the act, to which this is a ſupplement; and the ſaid blanks, ſo prepared, ſhall "cauſe to be rolled up and tied in the ſame manner, "and as much as poſſible to reſemble the prizes; of "which blanks ſo rolled up and tied, ſeven thouſand "two hundred and ninety ſeven ſhall be put into the "wheel containing the prizes of the ſecond claſs, "and being well mixed with the ſaid prizes, ſhall "be drawn with them."

In purſuance whereof, the honorable the *Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to order, "That "on the ſecond *Tueſday* of *April* next, the Managers "of the State Lottery proceed to the drawing of the "Second Claſs of the ſaid Lottery."

TICKETS in the SECOND CLASS are to be had at the *Lottery-Office* in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Kingſeſs townſhip, ſix miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 64 acres of upland, and 16 and an half of marſh meadow; there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a well of good water before the door, alſo a convenient ſpring-houſe, a large barn calculated for wintering and feeding of cattle, with a never failing ſpring of water in the yard, a thriving young orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. STEPHEN PASCHALL, jun.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN SHEARER, formerly of Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, late of Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be diſcharged; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment thereof unto the ſubſcribers, before the 30th day of this inſtant March, otherwiſe they will be under the neceſſity of applying to the law for the recovery of the ſame.

¶ PETER SHEARER, } Adminiſtrators.
LUDWIG SHEARER, }

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

Some engagements which could not be diſpenſed with having prevented me from continuing the obſervations I had promiſed on the late act of Aſſembly for regulating the general elections, you will be good enough to admit the following in your next paper.

BEFORE proceeding to conſider the two remaining diviſions of my ſubject, it may be proper to take ſome notice of the compoſition ſigned "*A Friend to Fair Elections*," in the Gazette of the 22d inſtant.

To anſwer and refute this writer by paragraphs, however eaſy, muſt ſurely be needleſs, ſince he has not attempted to argue that the new plan is intended for the benefit of the people; and to prove that it was not ſo, was the object, and I hope the effect, of my obſervations. On the contrary, in his curſory glance upon the abreviation of the time of polling, he has let fall an expreſſion which tends to confirm the conſtruction publicly made of the act in queſtion; namely, that its parents had in view more of their own continuance in office, than of the general good. The light in which this unjuſtifiable encroachment upon common right is viewed is ſimply as a "blunder," of which the melancholy effect has been the loſs of their ſeats to ſome of the authors of it. So that, if the people had not thus evinced their reſentment, this part of the plan would have met with no cenſure from our writer, becauſe it occaſioned no expulſion of his friends. It would therefore have been more candid and ingenuous in the framers of the bill, as well as more conſiſtent with the 15th ſection of the conſtitution, which requires that the reaſons and motives for making a law ſhall be fully and clearly expreſſed in the preamble, to have inſerted an honeſt confeſſion of their wiſhes, in the place of the preſent awkward preamble. Something of the following nature, being conſiſtent with truth and the contents of the act, might have anſwered the purpoſe: "Whereas the members of the preſent houſe of Aſſembly, conceiving it prudent to neglect the intereſts of their conſtituents till they have provided for their own, have, with great ſatisfaction, raiſed their wages to fifteen ſhillings per day: And whereas the pleaſure of receiving this comfortable allowance, while the people are impoveriſhed by taxes, &c. would be conſiderably diminiſhed by the proſpect of loſing our ſeats at the annual election, and it has therefore become neceſſary to introduce a new and more convenient plan for conducting the ſaid election, in which every proviſion (for defrauding the people of the effect of their ſuffrages, that can be prudently adopted at preſent) may be inſerted: Be it therefore enacted, &c." I ſubmit to the learned heads that drew up the bill, whether, if they had ſuffered their pen to write the real language of their hearts, it would have adopted a different tone. Singular patriots! who have laboured that your ſucceſſors may be inſtructed to eſcape public odium, by avoiding the paths you have ſo diligently trod.

But to proceed to our writer, and his ſubject. The chief principles on which the annual elections of freemen ought to be conducted are, 1ſt. To reſtrain every perſon from voting, not duly entitled. 2d. To afford facility to thoſe who are duly entitled. 3d. To aſcertain with the greateſt preciſion poſſible, the number of legal votes. 4th. To make the returns in ſuch a manner as will be leaſt liable to abuſe or delay. If the laws in force before the 13th day of laſt September were adequate to theſe purpoſes, the wit of man can do no more, and the repeal deſerves to be cenſured as needleſs and pernicious.

In proceeding through the hiſtory of theſe laws, one uſeful leſſon may be collected, that nothing leſs than the actual experience of their defects induced the legiſlature at any time (the inſtance of laſt September excepted) to endeavour to amend them, and of courſe the preſſure of the evil pointed out the nature of the remedy.

The firſt law on the ſubject was paſſed at Newcaſtle in the year 1700, and repealed in 1705 by Queen Anne. In this law the foundation was laid, of committing the ſuperintendency of the election to the ſheriff, which continued without objection or complaint till the reformation introduced by the Aſſembly of 1785.

After the repeal of this act was made known in Pennſylvania, the Aſſembly did not ſuffer a proviſion ſo important to be long wanting, and another act upon the ſame ſubject was paſſed before the end of the year. The ſheriff or his deputy became again the judge of the election. He was aſſiſted by inſpectors nominated on the ſpot by the freeholders attending. When the election was cloſed, which was not *till every qualified perſon preſent had polled*, the ſheriff was to open the box in which the tickets were depoſited, in the preſence of the inſpectors, and to deliver the tickets one by one to the clerks, who entered the names and number of votes; the clerks were to pronounce to the people the perſons elected.

This plan, which is no leſs intelligibly expreſſed than judiciouſly deviſed, our writer obſerves is transferred to and "rendered intelligible" in the act of 1785. To transfer and to render intelligible are very ingenious phraſes to ſignify a repeal of a former plan, and a ſubſtitution of a new one, almoſt entirely different. Perhaps the difference, unleſs the latter is repealed, may ſoon become very "intelligible" to the electors.

However convenient the election of inſpectors in the manner deſcribed might have been originally, it was found at the conteſt in 1742 to have occaſioned much riot and difficulty, and the more convenient election of inſpectors in the wards and diſtricts was about that time adopted.

No aſſiſtant judges were yet appointed, though this writer, who is we may ſuppoſe fond of "going to the bottom of his ſubject," aſſerts that the ſheriff, till 1766, named his own aſſiſtants. He was however allowed to name his deputies, when he could not attend.

In 1765 the election of burgeſſes for the city of Philadelphia was warmly diſputed. Againſt a man then in the

confidence of the people, was opposed one who is now a learned judge. Those who composed what was called the proprietary party urged the election of the latter, with an earnestness and activity which excited from their opponents equal exertions. With the increase of inhabitants, the place appointed for receiving the votes had gradually become inconvenient, and in the tumult of the day it was also found, from the narrowness of access, to be dangerous to the voters. It was altered by the act of 1766, which took place soon after the meeting of the Assembly. The votes which had been given in without the proper local distinctions, were now to be received at the windows appointed to the respective wards, townships and districts. And an useful precaution was adopted, of depositing the lists and tallies of the clerks with the House of Assembly, in order that the evidence of misconduct might be found within immediate command in cases of controversy, which the act of 1785 has altered, not much for the better, to depositing them in the hands of "some justice of the peace."

In this act the first provision was made for electing assistant judges, which was to be by the sheriff, coroner, or other judge (meaning the deputies of those officers, or, on neglect of making a deputation, two freeholders elected on the spot, according to the act of 1705) together with the inspectors. And in thus providing for the fairness of the election, the certainty of the return was not neglected. The sheriff, the assistant judges, and at least six of the inspectors, were to seal the indentures which contained the return.

If I could, without condemning myself, adopt the indecent language of my opponent, I might say, he had been "guilty of a gross deviation from truth," in the account he has given of this act; for the appointment of the assistant judges was neither taken from the sheriff, nor had he till then appointed assistant judges at his own discretion, nor was any freeman *confined* to vote with the inspector of his own ward or township. The last unauthorised invasion on a common right, adherent to the person, and transitory with it, was reserved for the resentment of the present day.

That this act directed the return of the choice of inspectors to be delivered by the constable to the sheriff or other judge, is true; but it is also true, that the sheriff or other judge was not enabled to choose another inspector, in the place of one who did not attend, and therefore, although the opportunity to do evil was afforded, the motive was wanting. The late regulation, while it rendered it an advantage to a designing man in the office of a judge of election to suppress the return, should certainly have withheld the opportunity of doing so.

Soon after the revolution, viz. the 14th of June, 1777, the sheriff was excluded, not from the office of judge, but from the choice of the assistant judges, which was wholly conferred upon the inspectors; and a necessary amendment being made in the manner of making up the certificates, arising from the division of the places of voting, the remainder of the plan, as it stood in 1766, was continued and confirmed.

Of this plan experience is the best panegyrist. The only advocate for the act of 1785, which has yet appeared in print, has collected no facts to justify its rejection, the single circumstance of the sheriff of L------- county excepted, which, being too clumsy a "device" to be intended for a fraud, is far from sufficient to justify the new act. If our ancestors were right in waiting for actual outrages, before they ventured to lay their hands on this difficult fabric; if they were discreet in refraining even from amending the little exuberances or defects, though the whole was thereby rendered more vigorous and uniform, till a visible and urgent necessity; surely the charge of culpable innovation is deservedly bestowed on those, who, without the experience of evil or the requisitions of the people, have almost destroyed a system founded in freedom, improved by time, and distinguished in utility, in favor of what at best may be an idle speculation, but at present wears a more suspicious appearance.

The next and the last of this writer's observations that requires consideration is, that the sheriff, being frequently a candidate for office, ought not to be a judge in his own cause. The general position is indisputable. But it does not apply in the present case. The sheriff is only one of several judges. He has but one voice in any question that can arise, and no question can possibly arise in which he can tell how his interest can be affected by the decision. There is therefore no temptation to do ill, because there is no prospect that doing ill will be attended with advantage. To support his argument, the writer finds it necessary to borrow instances from a country where the people bend under regal prerogative, to direct the practice here, where there is but one constitutional source of power; and to deduce, from the earnestness with which the commons of England have opposed the admission of officers of the crown into their senate, an argument that he, whom in Pennsylvania the public favour has called to an eminent station, ought not to execute the regular and expected duties of his place to the close of his office. In such reasoning it has surely been forgotten, that the sheriffs in Pennsylvania and in England are rendered subservient to very different purposes, and that to incapacitate the sheriff from a seat in the House of Commons would have been the prudent jealousy of an English subject, whether he made the returns or not.

In selecting an historical fact to support his assertions, our critic, though he had the *carelessness* of his text so frequently before his eyes, has been singularly unlucky. Sir Edward Coke was not appointed sheriff of any county during the reign of James the first. It was in the reign of Charles I. A. D. 1625, that he was appointed sheriff of Buckinghamshire. (See Rushworth's collection, vol. 1. p. 196.) Historians agree that the latter monarch expected by that artifice to exclude him from the parliament, which he soon afterwards called; but it had not the effect. Though Hume expresses himself ambiguously, and though Tindal, the annotator of Rapin, asserts, "that he does not find" that Sir Edward was returned in that parliament, yet there is the most indisputable evidence in confirmation of Rapin's positive assertion, that he was nevertheless chosen a member. This evidence is to be found in his own institutes (vol. 4. p. 48.) as follows: "At the parliament holden I. Caroli regis, the sheriffe for "the county of Buckingham was chosen Knight for the county "of Norff, (the native county of this celebrated man, in which "he was exceedingly popular) and returned into the Chancery: "and having a subpœna out of the Chancery served upon him "at the suit of the lady C. pendente parliamento, upon motion, "he had the privilege of parliament allowed unto him by the "judgement of the whole house of commons."

Yet, though we find this writer so much mistaken both in the laws of his own country and the history of England, he must notwithstanding be allowed all the merit he possesses---and I hope the chearfulness with which I confess my misinformation, will expose the arrogance of his triumph. Upon enquiry of Mr. Bradford, I find it is true that a considerable number of copies of the bill were printed and delivered to the order of the House. But in thus discovering a mistake, there was no reason to exult as at the detection of a falshood, unless it could be proved that the person asserting knew the contrary of his assertion to be true. Whether the manner of distributing these bills was sufficient for the information of the people, is to be known from the event. At the time of the election the contents of the act were heard, by most of the citizens of Philadelphia, with such a proportion of indignation and surprize, as afforded the most convincing evidence that the method taken by the legislature had not answered the purpose.

Having employed too much time in answering this writer, to proceed at present to the remaining points of this question, the examination of them will be concluded in the paper of next Wednesday. I am, &c.

A Friend to Equal Liberty.

Messrs. Hall and Sellers,

The following essay upon the employment of criminals, extracted from the wotks of the late Dr. Fothergill, may perhaps convey some useful thoughts to our legislature upon that subject, which, from their minutes, I perceive must soon engage their attention. Yours, &c. A. B.

It requires a very extensive acquaintance with many circumstances, to provide employment for those people who have been hitherto condemned for transportation. It will not therefore, I am persuaded, be taken amiss by those who have planned the late act, if I suggest a few considerations on the subject; how pertinent they may be, the public will determine. It is not merely to punish, but likewise to deter others, by example, from committing crimes worthy of punishment, that is the object of the legislature. Was no other circumstance to forbid it, one would therefore wish that the mode adopted might be as much open to the inspection of such as are likely to offend as possible. That the present method has not every advantage of this kind is most certain; few perhaps will pay them a visit on the river, at least of those persons who ought to profit by their example. I do not mean, however, that they should go at large, though in chains and with keepers. They should be kept as much as possible from all converse with the public, and yet be seen by them. Amongst other employments, that of sawing stone has been repeatedly proposed to the public. Let us state some of the advantages, and by considering them, we may possibly see more of the difficulty of providing a proper situation for these people. To employ them, 1st. In a business that requires very little previous instruction. 2d. Where one person can look after and instruct several. 3d. In which the labour may be proportioned to the strength, and a suitable task enjoined. 4th. In which they cannot embezzle the materials. 5th. In which they do not interfere with any business to which an apprenticeship is served; as it may be presumed, the moment felons are employed in it, honest men would chuse to leave it. 6th. An employment which has the appearance of hard labour, yet is not oppressive. 7th. Where they can be seen at work, without a possibility of much communication. 8th. In which they can earn enough to maintain themselves, have something reserved to compensate in part the wrongs they have done, and a part reserved for their maintenance in old age, or for their families. 9th. In which a considerable number may be kept in a narrow compass, and easily secured at night from doing mischief or escaping. 10th. And where they may receive Christian instruction, as well as wholesome discipline and correction, if they deserve it.

It is obvious that all these particulars ought to make a part of this new institution. I will not compare the practicability or advantage of this or that scheme. It would seem invidious. I rejoice that any mode is thought of and adopted for the punishment of offenders, by subjecting them to labour in their own country, and I hope it will be extended to all criminals, except murderers, incendiaries and robbers, who commit actions of cruelty, whether in houses or on the road; and then let retaliation take place, as well as confinement to labour for life.

Sawing of stone, either marble, portland, or any other kind of stone that is usually cut in this manner for the purpose of building, is an employment that has these advantages:---1st. It is performed by the masons labourers in general, who are soon taught to perform it. No one I believe ever serves an apprenticeship to it. And was the price of this labour reduced, more houses would be built with stone, stairs especially, by which fires and many other accidents would often be prevented. 2d. In this employment a very few persons could superintend many; for if they were disposed to be refractory, it would be easy to confine each person to his place, yet without hindering his work, or in any respect disabling him. 3d. To proportion each person's labour to his strength would, in this employment, be an easy matter. A large block of stone, and a long saw, requires more strength than a lesser one; and as it would soon be known how much a person could saw in a certain given time, to set a task, rather with a reward annexed than a punishment, would by no means be difficult; and by this means save the trouble of much chastisement. 4th. One should forever guard against the malignant and mischievous. Were they employed in any thing in which they could clandestinely do mischief, they would do it. In this occupation they can do none, but it immediately becomes its own punishment. The line is marked upon the stone, and by inclining the saw, they could injure the block and the slab; but by this inclination the work would become so much the more laborious, that they would soon give up mischief that would be to their own punishment. 5th. It has been said, that nobody serves an apprenticeship to this business, therefore no honest man is cashiered from his employment. It would seem that there are about 300 persons, perhaps more, who occasionally do this business, when their masters, the masons, have no other employment for them, in and about London. They earn from ten or twelve to thirty shillings a week, in proportion to their diligence and dexterity. The only expence is the price of the saw. It would not therfore be difficult, by keeping them diligently to work, to oblige them to maintain themselves, to save a part of the produce of their labour to make restitution, at least some little compensation, and to prevent their families, if they have any, from becoming burthensome to their parishes; and a reserve may be kept for their sustenance in old age. 6th. However hard the labour may seem, it need not be made oppressive: It has the appearance of hardship, but it is not so in reality, if those who have the care of them do their duty with any degree of humanity. These ought to be paid by the public, or from the general earnings of the confined, but ought to have no immediate benefit from their labour. Care, as much as possible, should be taken, that the intention of the law should be put in practice. 7th. It has been observed, that they may earn sufficient to maintain themselves and make restitution. 8th. Let a piece of ground be allotted for this purpose on the river side, in three different parts of London and Westminster; one near Old Palace or Scotland Yard, one near the Savoy, and one near the Tower. These three places are proposed for two reasons: *First*, That it will be necessary to have them on the water side, for the more easy conveyance of the blocks of stone; and *Secondly*, To be near places where guards are always at hand to quell any uproar, or sudden attempt to escape, that might be attempted to be put into execution; and for this purpose, a certain signal might be agreed upon between the governor and commanding officers, should their assistance be immediately wanted. To the river may be a range of buildings for the governor and his assistants; on two sides let strong stone cells be built, capable of being made warm in winter by flues in the walls, where each person may have his separate dormitory. To the land side let the place be open to inspection, only secured by a double range of high iron palisadoes: In the interval between, the stone may be laid as it is sawn, whether for the purchaser or the order. Through these palisadoes the men might be seen at work by all passengers, or others whose curiosity might lead them to see such an example; yet without the possibility of having the means conveyed to the prisoners to facilitate their escape. And if all their clothes were to be party-coloured, coats, waistcoats and breeches, half black half blue, or of any other two colours, it would scarcely be possible for them to be long concealed, should they ever escape. Let those who have distinguished themselves by their diligence and obedience, be gradually employed in carrying the stone from the sawyers to this receptacle, and other necessary employments about the place; but the particular regulations must arise from experience. I do not observe that any provision is made for any kind of religious worship for the persons now condemned to work upon the Thames. This is a great defect. Perhaps the crimes of some may have proceeded from a total neglect of every religious duty. The spirit of Christianity breathes a different temper. A proper place might be set apart for their instruction, in a place where numbers are confined on shore. In floating prisons this is less likely to happen. We cannot forget this Christian care, and be innocent of their blood if they perish for want of our endeavours. If these suggestions are compared with the present employment on the Thames, where it is very probable these weak debilitated wretches must be set to do the work of the most athletic habits, it may possibly appear that the plan here suggested may have its advantages; but it is not to gain credit, but to do good, to consult for the public weal, that I have offered these considerations to whom it concerns.

It may be said there is not, cannot be work enough in this way, for all the criminals in England. At all sea-port towns they may be employed in this manner, and on many of the navigable canals now carrying on in different places, and to these works the labour of those people would be a considerable advantage. It would not be difficult to point out some other advantages, but I have trespassed perhaps too much already upon the reader's patience, and the room allowed by the printer. One thing, however, may possibly hasten an amendment, whether this or any other plan is adopted for the punishment of offenders. There may be less temptation, if public calamities should compel us to be less profligate and abandoned.

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionship for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire are desired to meet at the Court-house, on the tenth Day of April next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to choose twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing Year. Philad. March 26, 1786. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership of CALEB and GEORGE NORTH is dissolved agreeable to contract; therefore all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, or give their obligation, with security if demanded.

There are now opening for sale, at the store formerly occupied by Caleb and George North, in Coventry, a handsome assortment of Merchandise, suitable to the season, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash, by

March 22, 1786 § NORTH & WILSON.

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, living in Leacock and Lampeter townships, in the county of Lancaster, have proposed to sell and dispose of that certain Lot, No. 8, situated in the town of New-Holland, in Earl township, and county aforesaid. Now these are to request all and every person or persons to acquaint us speedily, if any there be, who have a right, and are desirous to hold said lot, by any previous grant or promise given or made to them or their assigns, by John Smith, late deceased, and the subscriber Moses Brinton; and upon proving there was any such grant or promise, and paying of the purchase-money, with the interest from the time that said town was laid out, he or they, or their assigns, so complying, shall have a clear title for the same; otherwise, if there be no proof made before the first day of the Fifth month (called May) next, then and from thenceforth we shall hold ourselves excused from any claim to such previous grants and promises aforesaid.

¶ MOSES BRINTON,
Third Month 20, 1786. JAMES SMITH, junior.

Bucks county, March 17, 1786.

WHEREAS William Roberts, Esq; High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, hath, in pursuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at Newtown and elsewhere, in said county, that he had taken the bodies, seized and secured the estates real and personal of John Prowle and Thomas Ramsey, Collectors of Tinicum; Daniel Hough and Enoch Bett's real estate, Collectors of Solebury; Jesse Jackson, Collector of Bensalem; Zebulon Pike, Collector of Buckingham, and Jonathan Kinsey, his security; Owen Lovett, Collector of Falls township; John Taylor, jun. Collector of Upper Makefield; Enoch Roberts, Collector of Millford; Patrick Hunter, Collector of Newtown; John Low, Collector of Rockhill; Jacob Burk, Collector of Richland; Cornelius Vansant, Collector of Lower Makefield; and Daniel Martin, Administrator to the estate of Valentine Nelson, a Collector, deceased, of Middletown township, for the balance due on the several duplicates sent them by the Board of Commissioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto John Hart, Esq; county Treasurer, agreeable to the several laws of this state.

NOTICE is therefore given, that a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at Newtown, on the second day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said John Prowle, Thomas Ramsey, Daniel Hough, Enoch Betts, Jesse Jackson, Zebulon Pike, Jonathan Kinsey, Owen Lovett, John Taylor, jun. Enoch Roberts, Patrick Hunter, John Low, Jacob Burk, Cornelius Vansant, and Daniel Martin, Administrator of Valentine Nelson, deceased, are requested to pay the balances of their respective duplicates, otherwise warrants will be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law, in this case made and provided.

¶ ALEXANDER HUGHES, JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Commissioners.

BARK wanted in Philadelphia.

A LARGE quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White, Hemlock, Burch and Black Oak, of which there has been a scarcity several years past. It is requested by the Tanners in the city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficienly dried, to bring it to town, for want of which care they have suffered considerable loss.

Third month 23, 1786.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES MITCHELL, baker, late of this city, deceased, are desired to made immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to deliver them in, properly attested, in order for settlement.

¶ WILLIAM BRADDIN, ALEXANDER M'FAIL, ALEXANDER SMITH, } Administrators.

Gloucester county, March 27, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, an Irish servant lad, named PATRICK TOOL, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, of a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, speaks pretty good English; had on and took with him when he went away, a homespun lead coloured upper thick jacket, with a fall down collar and cuffs to the sleeves, patches on the elbows and cuffs of new cloth with wooden buttons, one blue and white striped under ditto, old leather breeches, two pair of blue grey yarn stockings, half worn shoes with hob nails in the heels and toes, a small felt hat, a large good axe, and a new hemp sheeting wallet with a patch on one end. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by JOB COLES. ¶

N. B. If said servant is taken up and confined in any goal, it is desired the same may be advertised in this paper.

WORCESTER, March 16.

Dr. Gordon of Roxbury has been *ſquibbed*, *roaſted*, and *baſted* on all ſides—in fact, he has been worried as much as ever a poor Fox was by a pack of Hounds.—To be ſerious, much has been ſaid againſt the doctor, and his hiſtory—many things quite ill-natured, and ſome reports propagated without any foundation in truth. We do not mean wholly to juſtify the doctor's conduct—it is true that his propoſals carry with them a deception by no means to be juſtified, and were they iſſued by a man of a different profeſſion from the doctor, might perhaps be called by ſome a ſpecies of knavery; the doctor ought to have informed the public, in his propoſal for printing his work, that he intended to have it printed in England or Scotland, and to carry the ſubſcription money with him—then the ſubſcribers might have choſen whether or not they would have paid three dollars and an half, and riſked his twice croſſing the Atlantic—his life, &c. before they received the books—or whether they would have paid money for a work to be executed in a foreign country, which might have been done in this, and the caſh remained among us. But ſome allowance ought to be made for the doctor's carrying his work abroad—he is in expectation of ſelling the copyright, after reſerving as many copies as he pleaſes for himſelf, for a large ſum of money—in ſhort, it is ſuppoſed the doctor intends, if poſſible, to make a fortune by this publication—and who can blame him for his intention? As to what has been ſaid of the doctor's political character, it is well known that in many inſtances he has ſhewn himſelf to be a moſt furious and flaming whig, and very inveterate againſt his countrymen the Britons. Few people act at all times conſiſtently: Although many judicious people in this country have ſuppoſed ſeveral years ſince that if the doctor ever wrote a hiſtory, it would be a partial one, either on one ſide or the other, yet they may be miſtaken—the doctor having been toſſed about like a troubled ſea by raging winds, may like that ſea when thoſe winds have exhauſted their force, become calm. As to the abilities of the doctor as an hiſtorian, a ſpecimen of them may be ſeen in a ſmall Almanack publiſhed in the year 1776,—wherein is his hiſtory of the excurſion of the king's troops to Lexington, &c. If his language, then, was not the moſt pleaſing—and his ideas not the moſt refined, he has ſince had opportunities for great improvement, and perhaps he has now great acquirements.———Upon the whole it is beſt to let the doctor reviſit his native country in peace, and they who chooſe to ſend their money with him, let them do it—they certainly have a right ſo to do—the riſk is theirs.

We learn that the ſum agreed on for the next tax, including the ſtate and continental tax, is 300,000l. part of which is to be paid in public ſecurities

A large quantity of counterfeit copper coin, manufactured in this and the neighbouring ſtates, has lately been in circulation in this commonwealth, but it is now generally refuſed a currency by the trading part of the community; nearly one half of the copper coin in this country for twenty or thirty years paſt has been of a baſe kind, manufactured at Birmingham in England; however, it crept into circulation, and did, until the late additional quantity above mentioned made its appearance, paſs for the ſame value as thoſe which were genuine.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

On Thurſday laſt, the committee of the Honorable General Aſſembly, appointed to conſider the ſeveral petitions preſented to the Houſe praying a repeal of the Law which annuls the Charter of the Bank of North-America, made the following Report:

The Committee to whom were referred the Memorials of the Citizens of Philadelphia and other parts, ſetting forth the irregular and partial conduct of the late Houſe of Aſſembly, in repealing the Charter of the Bank of North-America, and praying for a reſtoration thereof, or a ſuſpenſion of the repealing Act,---Report,

THAT the ſaid memorials containing a ſtatement of proceedings, adduced by the memorialiſts in ſupport of their charges againſt the late Houſe---your committee firſt had recourſe to the printed minutes, and found the ſtatement had been truly made.

That conceiving it more their duty to ſtate facts than opinions, your committee, in order to obtain information as to the reality of the complaints alledged againſt the bank in certain petitions preſented to the late Houſe, applied to Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Smilie, members of the committee appointed by that Houſe to *enquire* therein, and on whoſe report a bill was brought in to repeal the ſaid charter, and requeſted to know what were the enquiries they had made in conſequence: But thoſe gentlemen in anſwer to a queſtion put to them, ſaid, they had not called at the bank to make themſelves acquainted with the nature of the tranſactions there, and your committee inferred generally from their converſation, that neither they the ſaid Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Smilie, nor any of their colleagues, had made any ſpecial or occaſional enquiry whatever concerning the bank.

The memorial mentioning the names of eight perſons who had ſtood forth as ſupporters of the petitions againſt the bank, four of them, viz. Meſſieurs James Pearſon, Robert Smith, William Graham and Frederick Heimberger, attending your committee in purſuance of notificatins ſent to them, they the ſaid four perſons were queſtioned as to facts relating to the bank conſiſtent with their own knowledge: But they declined ſatisfying your committee, further than they had not been at the bank to gain information.

The Preſident and ſome of the Directors of the bank alſo attending at the requeſt of your committee, they affirmed that none of the members of the committee of the late Houſe, or any of all the petitioners, had ever aſked information at the bank concerning the conduct of that inſtitution, or the nature of its tranſactions, though they the ſaid Preſident and Directors had at all times been ready to give ſuch information, and had invited free enquiry.

It will follow from this relation, that the report made to the late Houſe was grounded in general notions preconceived, or on the current popular opinions and ſpeculations, without much conſideration being beſtowed on the ſpecial ſubject, and the ſame may at leaſt be ſaid of the petitions preſented againſt the the bank.

It will follow alſo that the Houſe did not derive from either members of that committee or the ſaid petitioners, thoſe clear lights which would have been neceſſary to their deliberations on ſo difficult and intereſting a ſubject, and which from the inſtructions to their committee they ſeem to have deſired.

Your committee, on examining further into the conduct of the late Houſe, in this tranſaction, could not but diſcover, in ſome inſtances, a ſpirit little ſuited to the tranſient and accountable repreſentatives of a free people. In an early ſtage of the buſineſs, and when only it could have had its uſe, the bank was denied a hearing, and when at a later ſtage, it was yielded to the repeated inſtances of its Preſident and Directors, the permiſſion was qualified with this remark, "That it muſt be conſidered a matter of *favor*, and not of right." But the favor became nugatory through the application of a rule of order, which, obliging the council for the bank to ſpeak before the council for the petitioners, left him to combat in the dark againſt poſſible charges and conjectural imputations. True it is he was ſuffered to make a reply to the adverſe council, but within a time ſo limited by the Houſe as could ſcarcely be ſufficient for preparation in any petty cauſe in the ordinary courts.

Thus confining themſelves to facts and to reflections naturally ariſing from them, your committee conceive the conduct of the late houſe, in the inſtance of the bank, to be of moſt dangerous example. In their precipitancy they broke through the procraſtinating forms of proceeding, which were fixed as fences againſt the ſudden violences of power. And in their partiality they appear to have manifeſted a pre-determination to condemn.

Your committee beg leave to remark on ſome circumſtances attending the memorials preſented to this Houſe, which ought to have conſiderable weight in their preſent deliberations. The ſubſcribers to theſe memorials are ſo numerous as to beſpeak the general ſenſe of the community. In them are included the moſt reſpectable characters amongſt us, men who from their intercourſes and condition in life muſt be ſuppoſed beſt experienced in the effects good or bad, produced by the operations of the bank, and from general knowledge moſt intelligent in the nature of ſuch inſtitutions.

As the proceedings of the late Houſe in the caſe of the bank thus appear with all the marks of precipitancy, prejudice and partiality, the annulling act has its foundation deeply laid in injuſtice, and remains a reproach both to the government and to the people. But your committee, truſting in the wiſdom and probity of the preſent Houſe, to reſtore to the ſtate its loſt honor, ſubmit the following reſolution.

That a ſpecial committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to repeal an act, entituled "An Act to repeal an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of North-America;" alſo one other act, entituled "An Act for preventing and puniſhing the counterfeiting of the common ſeal, bank bills and bank notes of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

GEORGE CLYMER,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun.
JOSEPH LILLY.

This day is appointed for the conſideration of the above report.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AND ſo, Meſſrs. Printers, it has turned out that the committee of the late Houſe of Aſſembly, who were appointed to enquire concerning the Bank, made no enquiries at all. A pretty way of doing public buſineſs?---When an Aſſembly confides in a Committee, the treachery or neglect of that Committee extends through all the departments of government. The Houſe is deceived by the Committee, and by that means the deception is ſpread over the public, and it takes up a year or two to put to rights the miſconduct of two or three men in the beginning.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

It is a well known fact, ſays a correſpondent, that moſt of the houſes and ſhips that were built in this city before the war were built upon *credit*. Moſt of the new manufactures were ſet up and carried on, and even farms were purchaſed and improved, upon *credit*. The ſufferings from a paſt tender law, and the dread of a future one, have hitherto prevented the revival of credit, or the lending of money upon bonds or mortgages. Under the operation of this fear, the Bank of North-America was inſtituted, and for ſeveral years it ſerved as a ſubſtitute for private loans. Houſes and ſhips were built, and improvements in manufactures of all kinds were carried on, by money borrowed occaſionally at the bank. Commerce and arts flouriſhed in Philadelphia, while they declined in every other city in America, from the want of that credit which the bank produced in our city. But ſince the fatal act of September laſt, what a change has taken place in the trade and buſineſs of our city! Our wharves look on a week day as they uſed to look on Sundays. Only a few houſes are building, and ſtill fewer contracted for; and not a ſhip on the ſtocks, the property of our merchants! The miſchief done by the attack upon the bank centers ultimately upon the farmer and mechanic, particularly upon

The Shipcarpenter,
The Houſecarpenter,
The Blackſmith,
The Anchorſmith,
The Nailor,
The Painter,
The Sailmaker,
The Rigger,
The Maſtmaker,
The Brickmaker and
The Maſon,

beſides day labourers of all kinds, who were ſupported by theſe tradeſmen. Reſtore the charter of the bank, and induſtry and trade will be invigorated, and bread will be given to thouſands.

For the *PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.*

THE bubble of Silas Deane, and the bubble of the oppoſition to the bank, have ſeveral circumſtances in them that are alike. As an honeſt friend to the public I ſet myſelf to detect the one, and with the ſame motives of ſincerity I ſhall purſue the other.

The leaders of this oppoſition having undertaken what they did not underſtand, are endeavouring to ſtrengthen themſelves by making it a party matter between the conſtitutionaliſts and the republicans. They find themſelves loſing ground, and now ſeek to ſhelter their miſconduct and miſmanagement under this reſource.

The bank, as a national queſtion, has nothing to do with party.-----As a means of increaſing the commerce, and promoting the agriculture and proſperity of the country, it is ſupported by numbers of the conſtitutionaliſts as well as republicans.

It would be a very poor excuſe for a repreſentative of Bucks or Berks, or any of the counties whoſe property depends on the ready ſale and exportation of its produce, to tell their conſtituents, that though the attack on the bank laſt year had operated to reduce the market for their produce, and retard the exportation of it, yet the loſs muſt be ſubmitted to, for it was a party matter. A man in office may live by his party, or a man in power, and fond of diſplaying it, may make ſome ſacrifices to preſerve it.—But what is this to the farmer; he muſt live by his labour and the produce of his farm.

Nothing is more certain than that if the bank was deſtroyed, the market for country produce would be monopolized by a few monied men, who would command the price as they pleaſed. And it is a matter much to the honor of ſome merchants in the city, who by their fortunes could engroſs the trade to themſelves, that they ſupport the bank as a public benefit to the commerce of the ſtate.

Were there no other uſe of a bank than that of affording a ſafe convenient place where people who have ſpare caſh by them, which they do not immediately want, may lodge it until they had occaſion for it, this alone, I ſay, were there no other uſe in a bank, is a material advantage to the community, becauſe it keeps the money in uſe and circulation that would otherwiſe be locked up.—There are in this city nearly ſix hundred people who conſtantly ſend their ſpare caſh to the bank in this manner. They receive no intereſt for it, and in the mean time the country has the uſe of the money. Take away the bank and this money returns into the cheſts and coffers of its owners, where it lies locked up in death and darkneſs, and is, in the mean time, of no more uſe to the community than if it was in the mine.

If there are any who ſuppoſe that I have engaged myſelf in this buſineſs merely on account of the bank, I wiſh they would ſtate their reaſons. I am ready to ſatisfy any man either publicly or privately on this, or any other circumſtance relating to my conduct therein. I know how and where the oppoſition began, and the manner it has been conducted, even to the writing of the report of the committee of the late houſe of aſſembly. And the perſons concerned in this oppoſition have for ten years paſt known me too well, even to believe that I am governed by ſelf-intereſted motives.

COMMON SENSE.

Extract of a letter from one of the commiſſioners for Indian affairs, dated Miami, December 21, 1785.

"Two days ago we had a determinate anſwer from the Shawaneſe. They ſay they had been blinded and impoſed upon by bad people;—that they will give no more attention to their ſtories, but will collect their own nation, with all others in their power, and will attend us immediately. If they are ſerious (as I think they are) we will be able to do buſineſs in a ſhort time. There are here, about one hundred Delawares and Wyandotts, who ſeem much intereſted in forwarding the treaty."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the weſtern country, to his friend in New-Haven, dated Fort-Fenny, near the Miami, Dec. 22d, 1785.

"The population of the country of Kentucky will amaze you; in June, 1779, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 176 only, and they now exceed 30,000: I have now been 39 days at this poſt, and there have paſſed 34 boats for the falls; and not more than one third the boats which come to this country with ſettlers, go as far down as this place: it is a moderate computation to number 10 to a boat, this gives an addition of 1000 at leaſt in the laſt 40 days, and I am informed more than one half the ſettlers come through the wilderneſs from Virginia, I have not a doubt but 3000 men in arms might be paraded at this place in twelve days, if neceſſary.

"It will be as practicable to turn a torrent of water backward, as to prevent the amazing emigration to this country; and, like the general collection at the laſt day, they are of all nations, tongues and languages, from China, from all parts of Europe, from our own country, and every part of America they are gathered.

"The whole of that country is located, ſome of 8 or 10 locations upon each other, that whoever purchaſes there, is ſure to purchaſe a law ſuit, and a very uncertain title.

"The principal ſettlement is Lexington, 70 miles S. E. from this poſt, Louiſville, at the falls of the Ohio, conſiſts of about 100 buildings, in three parallel ſtreets, in an oblique direction to the river; it is in a beautiful ſituation, having the falls in the front, and a view of the river in its courſe from the upper country. On the N. W. ſide of the falls, the earth, or waters iſſuing through it, poſſeſs a petrifying quality beyond what I have ſeen at any other place, fiſh, birds, roots, vegetables, &c. &c. are petrified, and adhere to the flat rock at the bottom, many of which we have gathered.

"The big bones of an animal, now unknown, are alſo among the curioſities of this country; they are dug out of the earth at a Salt Lick, about 30 miles from this place; we took up ſome 7 feet under ground; a thigh bone of four feet one inch long, and a double tooth weighing 5lbs. and a quarter, are among them. Some much larger have been found.

"From every obſervation I can make, I have not a doubt this country will be ſpeedily ſettled, and very great advantages may be made by thoſe who are early in their adventures and ſpeculations, and I have no more doubt that the United States will loſe all the benefit they expect to derive from it, unleſs ſome more expeditious method for opening the ſettlement on this ſide the river ſhould be ſpeedily adopted."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton, New-Jerſey, to his correſpondent in New-York, dated March 20, 1786.

"Our aſſembly have reſcinded their reſolution of November laſt, which was *haſtily produced*, and calculated to counteract all fœderal meaſures, until your ſtate ſhould come into the general impoſt.---Both branches of the legiſlature are ſeriouſly determined to counteract, as far as they can, every local ſyſtem of New-York, until they come fully into the impoſt duty. It is not politically wiſe or juſt to delay it for an hour. A bill is now engroſſed in council, to eſtabliſh a free port at Powles-Hook; and I preſume an impoſt duty will be laid on all goods brought from New-York into Jerſey. All the other ſtates have come fully into this eſſential meaſure, and it is ſtrange that New-York ſhould now act ſo inconſiſtent with her former policy."

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting, on Monday, April 3, 1786, at the Maſon's Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an indented ſervant girl, named CATHARINE SHORT, about 18 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair: Had on, and took with her, one new mode bonnet, a brown camblet cloak, lined with green baize, one red worſted gown, one calicoe ditto, a blue callamanco ſkirt, one black quilted ditto, two aprons, one check, the other white, one pair thread hoſe, and a pair of old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward.

† WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TO BE LETT,

For one or two years from the firſt of May next,

THAT large, commodious and beautiful country ſeat belonging to the Rev. Dr. SMITH, commanding an extenſive view of the river Schuylkill at the falls, now occupied by John Rice, Eſq; with all convenient ſtables and other out-houſes, and alſo from 20 to 40 acres of meadow and other ground, as may beſt ſuit the tenant. For terms apply to the Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; or Major Von Heer, adjoining the premiſes, or to William Moore Smith, Eſq; at Col. Craig's, Montgomery county.

Alſo to be lett, A plantation of about 230 acres of LAND in Lower Merion, adjoining Mr. Algernon Roberts, and oppoſite Righter's Ferry on Schuylkill. Apply as above.

WANTED,

AN APOTHECARY for the PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY. Apply to Dr. Jones or Dr. Shippen.

N. B. Propoſals will be received till the 25th inſtant.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A TWO ſtory log Dwelling-houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Lebanon, in the county of Dauphin, on the main ſtreet leading from Lancaſter; likewiſe a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate and lying in the townſhip of Bethel, in Berks county, containing about 200 acres of excellent land, on which there is a never-failing ſtream of water, ſufficient to drive a griſt-mill or ſaw-mill; adjoining lands of Frederick Sheafer. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the above deſcribed lot, and piece of land, can apply to ELIZABETH PATTON, in the town of Lebanon, or to ROBERT COLEMAN, iron-maſter, of Lancaſter county, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Robert Patton, deceaſed. March 15, 1786. ¶

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, March 17, 1786.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Friday, the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, either for a term of ſix years or for ever,

A STONE Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, and Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, in the Valley, near Howell's tavern, where the road leading to Sweed's Ford and the Yellow-ſpring road interſect each other, about one mile from the Lancaſter road, and 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The plantation contains about 30 acres of land, 16 whereof are good arable land, under high lime and dung manure, and yielded for 7 or 8 years paſt from 200 to 250 buſhels of grain per annum, with an orchard of about 80 apple trees thereon, and ſome peach trees; about 3 acres and an half are good watered meadow, and are generally mowed three times per annum; the remainder is fine woodland. The meſſuage or dwelling-houſe and mill are all of ſtone, and in good order; the mill hath two ſetts of ſtones, one for merchant and one ſett for country work cuſtom, of which laſt particularly there is a very great run; the whole of the mill gears are in the beſt order. The water is a never-failing ſtream, with about 22 feet fall, conſiſting of ſeveral fine ſprings, one whereof in particular falls directly upon the wheel, and is clear of ice the whole winter through; there is alſo a large ſtone barn about 4 years old, well built and very convenient, with good ſtone ſtables on both ſides; there are further on the premiſes, a log diſtillery, with two diſtills and all other utenſils for carrying on the diſtillery; the water, by means of a ſmall canal, runs out of the mill-race into the diſtills, which makes it convenient; alſo a lime-kiln in good order, and a rich lime ſtone quarry; wood in great plenty may be had near the kiln, very cheap, or on halves for lime. The title is indiſputable. The terms of ſale and payment (which will be eaſy) will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and attendance will be given, by

¶ CASPER STEINMETZ.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the first day of May next.

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

Cheſnut near Third-ſtreet,

WHERE all kinds of *Public Securities* are bought, ſold, bartered or exchanged. The higheſt price in

READY MONEY,

is given for Depreciation, Loan Office, Nicholſon's, Stelle's, Story's and Pierce's Certificates; likewiſe, for Continental or either of the States money, Virginia military and treaſury Land warrants, and for every other ſort of Continental or State Securities.

COUNTRY PEOPLE,

or thoſe who may want Land-Office papers, and have warrants or patents to paſs through the Office, may be ſupplied with ſuch certificates as are receivable there, and have their whole buſineſs expeditiouſly done, by applying to

¶ FRANCIS WHITE.

Lower Merion, March 14, 1786.

Calicoe Printing and Bleaching.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the merchants, traders, and public in general, that he is now fitting up the Bleach-field, in Lower Merion townſhip, ten miles from Philadelphia, laid out and lately poſſeſſed by Daniel Burrel, where he intends carrying on the Bleaching and Printing buſineſs, on the ſame principles they are conducted in Britain. Merchants and traders may be ſupplied with patterns to ſuit the fancy of their cuſtomers, on the ſhorteſt notice, and the farmer and mechanick may enjoy, with ſatisfaction, the fruit of their domeſtic induſtry; he flatters himſelf that from the long experience he has had in both branches, to give general ſatisfaction. Pattern books will be lodged in different places for the convenience of the public, of which timely notice will be given. All orders will be duly attended to and gratefully acknowledged, by the public's moſt humble ſervant, ROBERT TAYLOR.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spaniſh Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

JOHN ELLIOTT, Junior,

In Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, hath for Sale, a large aſſortment of

LOOKING Glaſſes, in plain mahogany frames; Painters Colours, Window Glaſs, &c. Drugs and Medicines in general: Alſo, a quantity of Holland Blacklead Crucibles, and a large Fiſhing Seine.

N. B. He wants to purchaſe a quantity of Linſeed Oil.

FOR SALE,

ALL that bank and water Lot, commonly called Dickinſon's Burnt Buildings, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Dock; containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet eighty-five feet ſeven inches, and extending from thence the ſame breadth two hundred and fifty feet into the river Delaware. The bank lot bounded northward by John Roſs, eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, ſouthward by John Pinkerton, weſtward by the ſaid Front-ſtreet. The water lot bounded northward by the heirs of George Kennedy, deceaſed, eaſtward by the ſaid river, ſouthward by Iſaac Cox, and weſtward by the ſaid Water-ſtreet. Should no purchaſer offer for the whole, it will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the third day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe, in ſeven lots, viz. Four bank lots: No. 1. From John Roſs's line ſouthward, 18 feet 7 inches. No. 2. From thence 19 feet 3 inches to a 5 feet alley. No. 3. From the north ſide of ſaid alley 21 feet 2 inches; and No. 4. From thence 21 feet 7 inches to the ſaid John Pinkerton. And three water lots: No. 5. From Kennedy's line 31 feet 3 inches. No. 6. Twenty-two feet 8 inches to a 9 feet wide cartway; and No. 7. From the ſouth ſide of ſaid cartway 22 feet 8 inches to the ſaid Cox's line, agreeably to a plat thereof to be ſeen at the Old Coffee Houſe, and at Roſs and Vaughan's ſtore. Enquire of

DANIEL BENEZET,
LEWIS WEISS,
ROSS and VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, March 9th, 1786.

ABSCONDED from his maſter's ſervice, a Servant Man, named Henry Featherſtone, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin long viſage, ſhort curled black hair, by trade a blackſmith. Had on and took with him a white linnen ſhirt and waiſtcoat, a ſhort ſpotted cotton waiſtcoat, a blue cloth coat with white-metal buttons, corduroy breeches, two pair of ſtockings, and other clothes not rightly known. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Reward, paid by GEORGE GODDARD, Blackſmith.

Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, March 9th, 1786. ¶

THE copartnerſhip of COOPER, HARRISON and Co. being diſſolved by mutual conſent the firſt of February laſt, and the ſubſcriber appointed to ſettle all accounts relative thereto, requeſts all perſons indebted to them to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to produce their accounts for ſettlement.

¶ JOHN HARRISON.

N. B. The lumber buſineſs is carried on as uſual, at Vine-ſtreet wharff, by SOUDER and MEGEE.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-houſe, Brewery and Malt-houſe, near the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The whole in very good repair, and the brewing veſſels upon the beſt conſtruction.

Alſo to be SOLD, or LEASED, about 18 acres of land, five of which are meadow, the whole incloſed with cedar poſts and rails, ſomething more than two miles from the city. Its ſituation high, and ſuitable for a country ſeat. For terms, apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Clemans, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th inſtant. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cherry-alley, on Friday laſt, the 17th inſtant, a German Servant Maid, a native of Hanover, ſhe ſays ſhe has three chriſten names, viz. Henrietta Sophia Dorothea Grotin or Groſſin, but goes in the indenture by the name of Sophia Grotin. She ſpeaks the High Dutch very indifferently, and but very little Engliſh; is between twenty and thirty years old, about four feet ten inches high, long viſaged, dark brown hair, has had her ears bored twice for wearing rings, but the holes are now torn and moſt of her fore teeth gone. She took with her a blue cloak with a hood, a double ſhort-gown of cotton on both ſides, two linſey woolſey ſtriped petticoats and one of brown calimanco, a pair of black ſtockings with white clocks, and a pair of ſhoes with large buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid maid, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1786. ¶ JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

To be LET upon Leaſe

For a number of years, and may be entered upon on the firſt day of April next,

THAT highly improved farm and ſeat, commonly called Hope-Lodge, ſituate in Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, containing near three hundred acres of excellent land. There is on the ſaid premiſes an elegant manſion houſe, 60 feet by forty-five deep, four rooms on a floor, a good tenant's houſe, a good ſtone barn, 60 feet by 40, ſufficient ſtables for horſes and cattle, a good waggon-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, and milk-houſe, an extenſive orchard, a moſt excellent garden, about 25 acres of exceeding good meadow, and more may be made. For terms, apply to Richard Footman, in Philadelphia; to George Egart, near the premiſes; to John Huſton, at Cheſnut Hill; to John Lawrence, Eſquire, near Norris-town, or to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington.

March 6th, 1786. ¶ J. H. WATMOUGH.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, about the 20th of January laſt, a certain young man, who called himſelf JOHN HART, came into Bethel townſhip, Dauphin county, late or heretofore part of the county of Lancaſter, where he reſided about ten days, and then borrowed of the ſubſcriber, on the ſecond day of February, a black horſe, about twelve hands high, between five and ſix years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, part of the hoof on the off hind foot is white; promiſing to return ſaid horſe the ſame evening; ſaid young man appears to be about twenty-one years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, has black curled hair, is of a freſh colour, is well ſet, has remarkable thick lips, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, alſo the High German language, though not perfectly; there is good reaſon to believe that his name is Jeremiah Miller; he ſays he underſtands the milling buſineſs, and that he is alſo a weaver. Whoever apprehends the ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and ſecures the horſe, that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, to be paid by

March 6th, 1786. ¶ ADAM WEAVER, Senior.

N. B. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Adam Weaver, junior, of Cheſnut Hill, Philadelphia county, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, without any queſtions aſked.

For NEW-YORK,
THE SLOOP
New-York Packet,
JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter, on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf.

March 7th, 1786.

Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, March 3, 1786.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named AMOS NEWFER, near 18 years of age; he is of a thin viſage, brown buſhy hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a light coloured country made cloth coatee, faced with the ſame, a falling collar, wooden buttons, and buttons to the ſleeves; he had alſo two waiſtcoats, one white twilled, the other brown lincey, two homeſpun ſhirts, buckſkin breeches, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one pair black, the other orange coloured, his ſhoes newly ſoaled, with three rows of pegs in the ſoals, and nails in the heels; it is ſuppoſed he took with him a cart whip, and perhaps will want to engage to drive a team. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. For terms, apply to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 4 w. ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Taunton Iron-works for SALE,

ALL thoſe valuable works, called TAUNTON IRON-WORKS, ſituated in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz. Furnace now in blaſt, and will caſt eighty tons of pig-iron a month, with every building belonging to the ſame new laſt ſummer; together with a ſett of new ſtove patterns, a forge with three fires adjoining the furnace, now in compleat working order, the moſt of the works being new laſt fall; --and for the conveniency of the above, one eighth of a Saw-mill, diſtant one mile from the ſaid works. The purchaſer may be accommodated with a quantity of pig-iron.

The above works are ſituated in a very plentiful part of the country, only ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and eight miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame, thoſe, with other advantages, renders it one of the moſt deſirable purchaſes of the kind. The works are exceedingly well ſupplied by never-failing ſtreams of water; a large body of iron ore ſo near the works, that the teams haul conſtantly three loads each per day, and the metal is well known to be equal to any on the continent, alſo a large tract of woodland adjoining and belonging to the ſame; the expence of conveying iron to Philadelphia is only fourteen ſhillings per ton. For further particulars apply at ſaid works, to

¶ 6 w. GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,
Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

February 28th, 1786.

N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT valuable and well improved Farm or Plantation, known by the name of Mount Pleaſant, lying pleaſantly ſituated within one mile of Mount-holly, in the county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, of which about 110 acres are cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole tract under good cedar fence; on which there is a good brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole, a new brick kitchen adjoining the houſe, with a pump of excellent water before the door, likewiſe a large barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and many other convenient out-houſes. There are about 30 acres of excellent meadow, and about as much more may be made at a very ſmall expence, and a fine bearing orchard of upwards of 1000 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and capable of producing 100 hogſheads of cyder per annum; beſides other fruits, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, quinces, cherries, mulberries, raſberries, currants, &c.

This plantation is ſuppoſed to have as many advantages as any in this ſtate, which is well known by many, as it adjoins the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, and likewiſe adjoins Rancocas creek that leads to the town of Mount-holly aforeſaid, where ſhallops and other veſſels are paſſing daily from thence to the city of Philadelphia, which ſaid navigable creek abounds with plenty of fine fiſh in the ſummer, and fowl in the winter ſeaſon, and on which there is a very fine landing for lumber, and very convenient for a ſhip-yard for building of ſhips, brigs, or any other veſſels. The farm is well watered, and the plow land is fertile, and good for grain of any kind or paſture, and is thought equal, if not ſuperior, to any in that part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms and view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

JOHN LEE.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer, if ſold, and a reaſonable time given for payment of part of the purchaſe money. March 7, 1786.

To be RENTED,

And entered on early the enſuing Spring,

A FORGE, Rolling and Slitting Mills, on Brandywine, near the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Apply to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

RUMFORD DAWES,
ABIJAA DAWES.

¶ 6 w.
1ſt month 17th, 1786.

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